

The Gazette is the HOME paper of the Pikes Peak region because it is all that a newspaper should be clean, new, and up-to-date.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

Sun rises today, 6:55; sets, 4:02
Mean temperature yesterday, 47
Weather today, continued fair
Sunshine yesterday, 100 per cent of possible

NO. 14,086 13RD YEAR

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1914—THIRTY TWO PAGES

PRICE FIVE CENTS

TURKEY EXPLAINS HOSTILE ACTION; U. S. SATISFIED

Firing at Launch at Smyrna
Intended as Warning
Against Mines

PORT ALSO WAS CLOSED

State Historian and
Natural History Society
Authorities Already Had Given
Assurance of Friendship
for This Nation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Turkey has voluntarily explained to the United States government, through Ambassador Morgenthau, that the shots fired toward the launch of the American cruiser Tennessee last Monday were intended merely as the customary warning that the port of Smyrna was mined and closed to navigation. Although the explanation was informal, and the United States still is awaiting a reply to formal representations which Ambassador Morgenthau was instructed to make to the Turkish foreign office, it was generally admitted at the White House state and navy departments that all danger of serious complications over the incident had been removed.

Ministers Explain Act.
Ambassador Morgenthau reported that two members of the Ottoman cabinet, the ministers of interior and war, had fully explained the occurrence to him, and high officials here said his message was filed before the instructions sent from Washington to discuss the subject officially with the grand vizier could have been received by Mr. Morgenthau. President Wilson and his cabinet regard the informal explanation as a certain precursor of a satisfactory formal explanation, and that guarantees for the protection of Americans and their interests will also be forthcoming from the Turkish government.

The message from Mr. Morgenthau, dated November 18, but 3:45 p. m., said that the Russian and American ships, the Kuznetsov and the Albatross, were detained at a conference tonight between the president, Secretary Daniels and Acting Secretary Lansing of the state department. After the conference, the following statement was issued at the White House:

Intended as Warning.
"Dispatches concerning the Smyrna incident have just been received from Ambassador Morgenthau, which were sent before he had received any communication from the state department. He informs the government that, on the evening of the day on which the incident occurred (on Monday, last), the Ottoman minister of the interior informed him that the commander of the Tennessee had attempted to visit Smyrna in his steam launch, passing through the mine zone contrary to the Turkish government's regulations, and that the boat had been stopped by warning shots fired toward her.

"He added that the governor general, after the incident, had offered to take the officer overland in his automobile. The minister of war later confirmed this statement.

WAR DENOUNCED BY FEDERATION OF LABOR

Next Convention Will Be Held
in San Francisco; All
Officers Re-elected

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—The American Federation of Labor today elected all its present officers and voted to hold its next national convention at San Francisco in November, 1915.

The final session continued late tonight. Secretary of Labor William Wilson presided over the convention, while one of the committees was making its report.

The convention gave strong endorsement to the declarations made by the executive council of the federation in its report against the horrors of war. The convention denounced wars that have cost of human life, grief and commiseration. It also went on record as having no words of condemnation of revolutionary wars for redress of wrongs inflicted by despotic rulers but advocated resort to constitutional means if there are any before taking to arms.

ALL THAT'S LEFT OF POINCARE'S SUMMER HOME NEAR VERDUN



SLOCUM CHAIRMAN OF CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

Head of Colorado College Is
Honored by Educators;
College Pensions

President William F. Slocum of Colorado college, former vice chairman of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, was elected chairman at the ninth annual meeting of the society in New York city last Wednesday, according to word received yesterday at the college. President Slocum was elected to the board in 1911. The 24 members of the association were all present at the meeting, excepting Frank A. Vanderlip of New York, who was confined to his home by illness.

Dr. Henry S. Pringle, president of the foundation and Robert A. Taft, treasurer, presented their annual reports. The general endowment is now \$14,125,000 and its annual income is \$696,000. Of this amount \$240,000 was used during the year in paying pensions to 432 professors or widows of professors, 44 names being added during the year. This is an increase of \$24,000 over last year. Since the establishment of the foundation, 482 professors and 114 widows representing 12 institutions have received allowances totaling \$2,541,000.

**E. P. SHOVE AGAIN HEADS
ASSOCIATED CHARITIES**

All Officers Are Re-elected and Working
Staff Is Retained; Committees
for Year Are Named

Eugene E. Shove was re-elected president of the Associated Charities at a meeting of the board of directors of the society last night. The other officers re-elected were William M. Vance, vice president; Dr. William F. Slocum, second vice president; Dr. Mary Noble, secretary; and Asa T. Jones, treasurer. The officers have also named a new committee. The new committee is composed of E. S. Parsons, A. F. Jones, L. E. Curtis, R. G. Siddings, Charles L. Tull and W. D. Hemming. The new committee was elected as follows: Miss E. T. Brinkley, Mrs. Leslie J. Skelton, Mrs. E. H. Spencer, Mrs. Arthur Gay Brigham, Mrs. Lida M. Touzalin, Dr. Mary Noble, Mrs. James F. Jones, Barton Hall and Miss Olive Chapman, representative of the Visiting Nurse association.

GEN. BLANCO NOW IS IN COMMAND OF MEXICAN CAPITAL

Regular Troops Evacuate Garrison on Carranza's Orders and City Left to Protection of Volunteers Against Raiders

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 22 (Sunday).—Gen. Lucio Blanco assumed supreme command of the capital at 11 o'clock last night. He placed patrols about the city and occupied the police stations. General Blanco appointed Col. Miguel Rodriguez governor of the federal district and Guillermo de la Pina director of the penitentiary. Later General Blanco sent 200 men to the penitentiary to prevent the opposition from executing political prisoners incarcerated there.

The city is absolutely quiet and in full possession of General Blanco.

Troops Leaving City.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 21.—The Mexican capital tonight is without a regular police force. The national palace is deserted, save for an occasional attendant guarding halls and doors.

At the headquarters of General Carranza, a council of war was held tonight to decide on whether the complete evacuation of the city ordered by General Carranza should be complied with. All the generals, with the exception of General Blanco, attended the conference. He declared, in a signal statement, that he would not desert the capital and leave it to the marauding bands of Zapata adherents who occupy the surrounding suburbs.

As an evidence of good faith, General Blanco has ordered his men to take possession of the abandoned police

Kansas Sends 50,000 Barrels of Flour to the Starving Belgians

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Fifty thousand barrels of wheat and flour from Kansas, constituting the first big shipment from that state for the relief of Belgian noncombatants, will be ready by December 1, according to a telegram received here today by the American commission for relief in Belgium from former Governor W. P. Stokes, head of the Kansas subcommittee on relief work. H. C. Hoover, London chairman of the commission, in a telegram to Mr. Stokes today said: "The Belgian people themselves agree that if they can have a ration of 10 ounces of food a day per capita they can, with a few pot vegetables as remain in the country, keep body and soul together."

Danish and Swedish Reservists in Canada Called to the Colors

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 21.—Danish and Swedish army reservists living in Ottawa called at newspaper offices today and stated that they have received orders to report for duty at the earliest possible moment. The orders reached them by mail this morning. Many thousand reservists of the French, Belgian, Russian and British armies have been sent forward by the Canadian government. The statement that Danish and Swedish reservists have been called to the colors has caused much surprise here.

FRANK JAMES DYING WITH HEART DISEASE

Member of Desperate Band of
Outlaws of Few Years
Ago Near Death

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Nov. 21.—Frank James, famous as a member of the band known as the "James gang," who terrorized the southwest during a period immediately following the Civil war, was stricken with heart disease and for a while today was in a critical condition at the James home, nine miles from this city. James is 52 years old.

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Diplomats Forsake Carranza.

The diplomatic corps, after an extended meeting last afternoon, broke off all relations with the Carranza government.

Public Buildings Close.

All public buildings, banks and other institutions, as well as the schools, have been closed. There has been, however, no serious disorder, and General Blanco says this will be none.

Warships Protect Americans.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 21.—When the American troops evacuated Vera Cruz last Monday, the majority of the American residents will be quartered in the district just across the water front. The only protection other than that afforded by the American navy will be the warships commanded by Rear Admiral McLean, whose flagship is anchored in the main harbor. The battleship Texas is now in the harbor and the gunboat Porpoise is on duty.

Kansas Wheat Crop Breaks All Records; Worth \$151,583,032

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 21.—The Kansas wheat crop of 1914 amounted to 102,488,000 bushels with a value estimated at \$151,583,032, according to the annual wheat crop report of the Kansas board of agriculture issued today. This is nearly double the value of the state's next most valuable crop, that of corn, when the estimated value of the crop was \$75,441,000.

7,000,000 MEN ENGAGED IN GREAT CLASH BETWEEN TEUTON AND SLAV IN EAST

World Centers Gaze on Greatest
Rattles of War Raging in
East Prussia and Poland

Fighting in Flanders Now Almost at Standstill When Winter Blankets the Battlefields With Snow and Streams Are Choked With Ice; Soldiers Are Given Rest

LONDON, Nov. 22 (Sunday).—The latest reports from Flanders and France indicate that the opposing armies, except at isolated points, are resting, probably because the winter weather has interfered with active operations.

The French war office reports a very quiet day at all points except in the Wever district where the Germans, who made five attacks in mass in two hours, were completely checked by the fire of the French artillery.

Great battles are under way between the Vistula and the Warta in Russian Poland, with General von Hindenburg and Grand Duke Nicholas as the opposing commanders, and on the Cieszyn-Czestochowa front. Petrograd reports merely that the fighting continues, but from Vienna comes an official statement that the Austrian attack on the Russian army in the latter district is progressing favorably and that to the northeast of Czestochowa, two Russian battalions have surrendered.

The Socialists in Copenhagen who are in touch with the Socialists in Berlin estimate the forces engaged on the Russo-German frontiers at 7,000,000 men, 3,000,000 Germans and Austrians and 4,000,000 Russians.

The Italian newspapers print dispatches from Syria and Palestine to the effect that the Turks and Germans are making strenuous efforts to induce the population of Egypt to rebel against the authority of England.

Two sons of Gen. Christian de Wet, leader of the rebel army of the Union of South Africa, have been reported to have been captured by a British detachment from Capetown.

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ENGLISH BANKERS OPPOSE LOAN PLAN

Treasury Officials Called Back
to London to Explain
American Proposal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Plans for closing in the international financial condition and paving the way for reopening of the London and New York stock exchanges have come to a halt, with the departure of Sir George Bampfylde and Sir John Bampfylde, the English treasury ministers, for New York.

The news of Sir George Bampfylde's departure has been widely reported, and it is believed that he will be in New York for some time.

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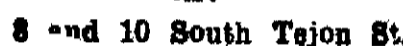
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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE



West Haven, Conn., May 6, '14.
#274 Park St.

The Peruna Co.,
Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen:--

My stomach troubles me greatly. The doctors say that it is gastritis. My limbs ache and pain, especially about the joints, just like rheumatism. The winters here are very hard and cold. (Peruna helps) my stomach advance, so that I can eat and digest better. It seems to help the pains in my joints. I have been disappointed so many times with other remedies, and relieved so many times with Peruna, that I have come to believe that there is no other remedy for me. I thank you for your kind letters of advice. They have come to me in times of great discouragement and always been a consolation. I shall never forget your kindness and the (help received from Peruna)

Very sincerely,

CHESTER'S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND
 Ladies! Ask your Drug-Gifter
 for the Diamond Brand
 Pills to keep you in Good Health
 Sweet, sealed with Gold medicine
 Take so other. Save your
 Health. Ask for **CHESTER'S**
DIAMOND BRAND PILLS at all
 Druggists or, **WILLIAMS' Pink Pills**
 Sold by **DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE**

DR. ARNOLD'S HOSPITAL FOR INJURED BIRDS DAILY PREACHES MANY FORCEFUL LESSONS



Top left picture shows Dr. Arnold holding his pet owls, "Scraper" and "Scraper." These little birds resented being brought out into the daylight and made desperate efforts to bite their protector.

Top right view shows convalescent ward of Dr. Arnold's bird hospital. All the birds in this cage have been injured in some manner and are now practically recovered. One grosbeak had a broken leg and the limb was amputated.

Lower left view shows "Scraper," the owl, as he is today, completely well. The insert shows the bird with its broken wing in an improvised sling, after the doctor had found it. Without care the owl would have died.

Lower right view presents winter scene in Monument Valley park, showing lunch boxes for the birds, which were put up under Dr. Arnold's supervision. Thousands of birds flock to these places in the winter time and receive food.

These last few days of fall weather are perfect, but sooner or later will come winter, with more or less snow and ice. And with it will come suffering for the thousands of birds that inhabit Monument Valley and other city parks, the suffering being in direct proportion to the amount of snow and ice. And with it, also, will come hard work for Dr. W. W. Arnold, for some can't think of birds in Colorado Springs without thinking of Dr. Arnold.

So during these perfect days it would be well to think of the colder ones to come and what they will mean to the feathered tribe. This applies more especially to the boy scouts and all boys and girls, although everyone should be interested.

There is in Colorado Springs a well-defined movement for the care and protection of birds, a movement of which Dr. Arnold is really the father. He it was who so interested the children in bird life only a few years ago. And he it was who sufficiently interested members of the park commission that they provided "free lunch counters" for the birds in Monument Valley park. Those little shelves built around tree trunks and on little stands all through the park are the "lunch counters." Throughout the winter Dr. Arnold and the boys and girls of the city keep the shelves well supplied with seed and other food for birds, so that there really is little suffering among the songsters of the park traversing the heart of the city.

By this time of the year the boys and girls should have some well-defined plans for care of the birds during the coming winter. It is to be taken for granted that they will care for

them. In this they will be encouraged and greatly assisted by the "bird man," as Dr. Arnold is known to all the school children. So a few words about this man.

Is City's Bird Doctor.

Dr. Arnold has always been interested in birds. There is a certain fascination about the little fellows that holds one if he but investigates enough to become slightly acquainted with them. This fascination found Dr. Arnold years ago. He is fond of children and often told their stories of the birds and their troubles. They became so interested that after a short time they began to look after the little fellows, caring so far as they knew for their wants.

One day several boys at school found a bird with a broken wing. They thought of Dr. Arnold immediately and took the cripple to him. Being a skilled physician and surgeon, Dr. Arnold set the wing, cared for the bird until it was able to fly, then called the boys and gave it to them to loose. It was with a great deal of satisfaction that they watched the little fellow take wing and sail away to its favorite haunts, for they felt that they had accomplished something really worth while.

This incident was the beginning. Within a few weeks the children had taken to Dr. Arnold a dozen or more birds with broken wings, broken legs and ailments of various other sorts. So Dr. Arnold started his bird hospital, known to every child and hundreds of residents of Colorado Springs. In the rear of his home at 504 North Nevada avenue, the doctor has two big cages, which form the convalescent

ward of his hospital. The surgery is performed in his residence, where he also cares for the more seriously ill.

Hospital For Invalids.

A visit to Dr. Arnold's bird hospital is extremely interesting. At present he has no very serious cases—almost all his charges are well. But he will tell you of what he has done for most all of them. By the way, he has a name for all the birds, and they answer to those names. When he goes to the hospital, they all recognize him and plainly show their recognition by some act easily understood.

In the hospital now the doctor has three grosbeaks, an English sparrow, a Brewer's blackbird, two house finches, a horned lark, two owls and a magpie. The owls and the magpie are pets. The sparrow Dr. Arnold is studying to see what effect environment will have. By the way, the doctor says the little fellow certainly has the same, and there are no signs that he will change. One finch Dr. Arnold has cured, the other he secured for a mate.

The grosbeaks are an interesting, perhaps, as any. One was taken to the physician with a broken leg. It being impossible to set the member so it would heal properly, Dr. Arnold amputated it. Now the bird is well and as lively as any. The other two had broken wings, which quickly healed. However, the grosbeak being a summer bird, it is now too late in the season to loose them, so Dr. Arnold is planning to keep them until next summer. "They might have time to get to Mexico before cold weather sets in," the doctor says. "But I don't

think they're quite strong enough to make a quick flight."

Mends Broken Wings.

The horned lark is a prairie bird. It flew into the city one bright and sunny day, unaccustomed to obstacles, struck a telephone wire, breaking its wing. A broken wing was a minor matter to the doctor, who soon had the bird in a fair condition, and now it is rapidly improving.

"Telephone wires cause most of the trouble," Dr. Arnold said. "The prairie birds are accustomed to open country and never think of looking for such things. The birds of the more thickly populated sections manage to escape the wires unless they are flying very rapidly, when they cannot see them in time. Often you find birds with broken necks. It is for this reason. Suddenly, a few feet in front of them, they see a wire, and try to jump above it, stretching out their neck in the endeavor. The wire strikes just below the head, snapping the neck and killing the bird instantly."

The blackbird also was brought in with a broken wing. It is quite a songster and often sings to the doctor while he works around the hospital. "Strange as it may seem, the birds are quite friendly. The blackbird for example had all the others cured; it fought almost all the time, one day it dropped from its perch to the floor to drive the lark away from food. Right then and there it received the worst beating it ever had, and since that time there has been peace in the cage. The lark is a nervous soul, and always flies directly up. It keeps away from the others most of the time, rising suddenly when one comes near."

Birds Know Protector.

It is just a part of the amount learned about birds in a 10-minute talk with Dr. Arnold would require pages. The doctor says to know most all of it, and mention only the more important points, he has the right to help him. Dr. Arnold makes a masterful movement, and he will explain why. In illustrating a point, he makes the little bird help him. He one really must see the hospital to know what it really is.

But this is in connection with the care of birds. It is a brief what one man, a lover of birds, has done. Everyone else could do something, though not necessarily on so large a scale, and the birds in the vicinity of Colorado Springs would never suffer. But the school children are the lieutenants of Dr. Arnold in this work. Upon them will fall the care of the little feathered friends this winter. Under the direction of the "bird man" they probably will carry the work to a great point that has before, and Monument Valley park will become a bird rendezvous.

WATER FOR AN ARMY

Suitable drinking water is of vital importance to an army, and this is only one of a multitude of problems that must be studied carefully by those who conduct a successful campaign. In the special war issue of the Scientific American there is a comprehensive article on modern military camps which gives the following description of the

provisions made in regard to water:

The water supply of a camp is a matter of great importance. Only running water is used. In the German army the upstream water is used for drinking purposes, and the downstream water for watering horses and for bathing. Suitable signs notify the men which water is safe to drink and which may be used only for bathing. In shallow or narrow streams, basins are dug or small dams built so as to form a reservoir of ample dimensions. Stepping stones are provided to keep the water clean, as well as board protection to prevent the banks from crumbling. Basins are dug for watering horses. Troughs are provided only in case of necessity, and are then propped on posts and filled by means of pumps. Pipes may be driven if water lies at a reasonable depth in other words not more than 20 feet. Depending upon their size, these pipes will deliver from 4 to 22 gallons of water per minute. If water lies very near the surface a hole is dug and a cask, the bottom of which has been knocked out, is placed in the hole to form a basin. If the water lies at a greater depth, the basin may be formed of box sections, driven in one on top of the other.

DON'T FORGET THE BIG

MINES--COLLEGE GAME

(Of course you'll all be there—ABER—you'll also want a new suit or overcoat to go there in!)

(As a special inducement we are offering a SPECIAL DISCOUNT of

25%

on our entire stock of ready-to-wear suits, overcoats and the nifty bal-maccans.

(Better avail yourself and see us tomorrow.

M. Greenberg

NEW YORK TAILOR AND CLOTHIER
16 SOUTH TEJON

THE NEW YEAR OF THE CENTURY

The Century announces for the coming year four serials, each extending from three to six numbers. James Lane Allen's new novel, "The Sword of Youth," begins in the November Century. A new novel by Jean Webster, author of "Mad as a March Hare," will begin early in the new year. "South of Panama" is the title of

THE NEW YEAR OF ST. NICHOLAS

Probably the most important and interesting of the features planned for the new year of St. Nicholas is the new serial by Frances Hodgson Burnett,

"The Lost Prince," which will begin in the November number and run through the entire year.

Mrs. Burnett has based her new story on a legend in a certain European country that, 500 hundred years ago, while a ruthless and a popular king was in power, his son, a youth of noble qualities and much beloved by his people, mysteriously disappeared. And, upon the death of his father, a new dynasty came to the throne though the story of the lost prince has been handed down through the centuries.

"The Lost Prince" of Mrs. Burnett's story is the descendant in our own time of the lost prince of 500 years ago, and his story is that of "a boy" who is a prince but does not know he is one, making his way through Europe in the guise of a streetwise little tramp, but secretly carrying a message and a sign to stray men in crowded streets, in palace halls, in forests and on mountain sides, to himself ignorant of all but that he must obey and pass on in silence.

Other serial features of the new volume of St. Nicholas will include "Peg of the River" or a Maid of Denard, by Elinor Benson Knipe and Alden Knipe. "The Boarded-up House" by Augusta Russell Seaman, author of "Little Mamma" and the "Walters" "Silverwood" a story for summer boys and girls by Carolyn A. Jackson, a story of "Dorcas and Ned Toller" and an adventure story specially for older boys, telling the adventures of two American lads in Mexico. The title is "Chained Lightning," and the author is Ralph Graham Tabor, who himself has had many of the experiences he pictures.

Kaiser With and Without His Famous Turned-Up Mustache

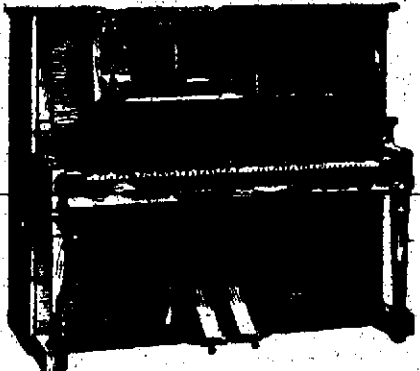


UNUSUAL VALUES IN

Slightly Used Pianos

on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of Thanksgiving week. We offer the following inducements to purchasers:

These instruments are in first-class condition, fully guaranteed. Prices are very low. Terms reasonable.



Call and see the latest in Player Pianos.

\$450 Emerson Piano	\$340
(Practically new.)	
\$450 Krakauer Bros. Piano	\$300
(Practically new.)	
\$450 Price & Teeple Piano	\$295
\$450 Crown Piano, orchestral attachment	\$265
\$250 Elsworth Piano	\$217
\$250 Schiller Piano	\$190
\$300 Kurtzman Piano	\$175
\$300 J. & C. Fischer Piano	\$115

Does your Piano need tuning? We guarantee our work. Prices reasonable.

The Hext Music Co.

19 NORTH TEJON STREET

**LOOK AT CHILD'S
TONGUE IF SICK
CROSS, FEVERISH**

When constipated or bilious
give "California Syrup
of Figs."

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of 'California Syrup of Fig' and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you

Have a well, playful child again.
You needn't coax sick children to
take this harmless fruit laxative,
they love its delicious taste and it
always works them for a splendid
stool. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle
of "California Syrup of Fig," which
has directions for babies, children of
all ages, and for grown-ups, plainly
on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits
sold here. To be sure you get the genuine,
ask to see that it is made by
"California Fig Syrup Company." Re-
fuse any other kind with contempt.

Adv.

continued to burn. We spent the night in Embelmeh which is all shot to pieces.

October 8.—We sent out a patrol to Ransit and thence to Fort No. 1 (of the inner girdle of forts). At 11 o'clock we were informed that negotiations for capitulation were in progress and we were ordered to take the route of the cavalry division and reconnoitre in the direction of Anrverp. We rode away with the highest enthusiasm, incessantly singing the "Watch on the Rhine" and "God Save the Emperor." Everywhere were deserted guns. Forts M. 1—4 and 3 and 4 were deserted. "Should we ride into Anrverp?" "No, no, no, without saying!" And we trotted on briskly till we reached the outer moats. We had to ride half way around the city before we could

found a bridge that had not been destroyed. And now we entered Antwerp with an indelignably happy feeling. Everything was still burning. The few inhabitants stared at us with great eyes. We advanced to the market place where a battery of the Fifth division had already arrived. But there were none of our Fifth division there yet, so we were the first. However we could not stay alone in the city, and therefore we rode back to the wall and went into quarters for the night at Pulhof chateau. There we found some choice wines. That was a great windfall so we celebrated the fall of Antwerp till late into the night. The next day we left Antwerp and returned to Brussels by way of Malines.

**REICHSTAG CONVENES ON
DEC. 2 IN SHORT SESSION**

FIRKLIN Nov. 21. The coming session of the Reichstag, which opens on December 2, is expected to be short. It is probable it will concern itself only with the voting of a new five billion marks credit and the ratification of the various emergency laws promulgated by the chancery. Thus it is to be accomplished, if possible without debate. Neither the budget nor the taxation proposals are expected to be submitted. The budget will be laid before the Reichstag at its session in February. The steady progress of the day from the eastern frontier war is most encouraging to the military critics and the public and will be a relief for the safety of the

the districts is now manifested.

M. I. Mikh, military correspondent of the Berliner Tagblatt expects that the German Generals Von Hindenburg and Ludendorff. He thinks the heavy Russian losses in killed and prisoners will shake the morale of the Russians. He continues the concentration of the Russian forces in the northwest and southwest. He places the Russians in an offensive position. The troops which are attacking the Prussian frontier in the vicinity are continuing their progress apparently towards the south of the Vistula and the Baltic. N. A. Georgiewsk

"OH! - - OH!"

Try "GETS IT," the Painless New-Plan
Corn Cure. See Your Corns
Vanish in a Hurry

When it hurts way up to my heart
I've tried almost everything for corns.
I can't suffer, cornless for a
hand "GETS-IT" is the only real en-
emy, and you ever had. Put "GETS-
IT" on in 2 seconds and away they go.

"Well, Did You Ever! Come Over and See How Easy "GITS-IT" Got That Corn!"

shrivel, vanish. No more cotton-rings to make the corn sharper and more bulky, no more bandages to stop circulation, and stick to the stocking, no more walves to turn the flesh raw, and make the corn "pull," no more knives or razors with danger of bleeding and blood poisoning.

"GITS-IT" is painless, stops pain, and is absolutely harmless to healthy flesh. Warts and bunions disappear. "GITS-IT" gives immediate relief.

"GITS-IT" is sold at druggists' at 5 cents a bottle, or sent on receipt of price to E. Lagrange & Co., Inc. 26

VALUE OF AIRCRAFT IS NOT YET PROVED, SAYS U. S. GENERAL

Experts Watching Operations

Military Ideas

By JONATHAN WINFIELD
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Out of the many lessons daily being taught military experts by the great conflict now raging in the Pacific, one is growing in conviction that the estimates of the value of aircraft in war must be revised.

Leading authorities in the United States army are becoming skeptical of the predictions that the wars that come in the future, and there are few who really believe at heart that the present struggle over the water will put an end to the effort to arrive at nations must be fought in the air and under the sea.

The efficiency of the submarine as an engine of offensive warfare seems to have been determined beyond question by the exploits of these little vessels but the army thus far at least, has failed to prove its worth in offensive operations against the enemy according to the view of some of the most officers of the United States army.

Airship as Instrument of Warfare.
A striking example of this belief is contained in the annual report just issued by British naval command thereon.

chief of the army signal corps. The report goes into great detail on the battleship as an instrument of warfare and admits that it has wrought ter-

tremendous change in the game of non-aerials as now being demonstrated on the battlefields of Europe. But General Scriven, in the end, asserts that "I believe the only safe conclusion at this time regarding the value of aerial offense is the verdict 'not proved'."

The principal achievement of the aeroplane, he points out, is that it has made impossible concealed movements or surprise attacks, except possibly at night. On this point his report states:

"It now appears that the actual game of war is played openly with the cards laid on the table, an opportunity no longer is given for inference as to concealed movements or for surprise, perhaps the only advantage of the superior military quality of anticipation of the unseen movements of the adversary. It seems probable that the aeroplane, and to some smaller degree all aircraft, have altered not the principles of strategy, which are immutable, but the theory and application of tactics."

Valuable for Reconnaissance.

The general agrees that aircraft are valuable in reconnaissance and the collection and transmission of information in the theater of military operations but adds as to their service in offense much doubt remains, except where an overhead attack upon troops can be made effective, a condition that probably does not often arise.

He points out, also, that the dropping of bombs is made too uncertain to be effective because of the "proved" efficiency of the small arms and guns from the ground at aircraft operating at elevations below 5,000 feet under usual weather conditions.

Of the dirigible and the heavier than air machine the general believes the latter more efficient and he says that the present practice points strongly

In favor of the buline over the monoplane as a war machine." He adds that he is "not yet prepared to recommend that the army take up the dirigible seriously, as its value still is believed to be indeterminate." He suggests, however, that one or two dirigibles, of American manufacture and design, might be purchased for experimental purposes "and to encourage our manufacturers in endeavor along this line of work." He also would train the men of the National guard in aviation and establish a reserve aviation force.

He would have the United States keep abreast with any development in this line as it 'may later be shown

that aerial offensive flights especially in conjunction with sea operations may prove important."

But General Seinen says in summing up, that he is forced to the belief by the aerial operations thus far in the European war that the importance of the aircraft has been exaggerated and "it is useless to prophesy."

Coroner's Jury Urges Mercy for Slayer; Crime Was Provoked

SAN FRANCISCO Nov. 21 Al-
though a coroner's jury found that
Joseph Lococo had killed George F.
Gray of the firm of Gray Brothers

quarrymen and contractors, and held him for trial it asserted that his crime had been committed under extreme provocation' and recommended especial consideration of the justifiability of the crime'.

Testimony at the inquest revealed that there were on file in the offices of the state labor commission and the San Francisco district attorney more than 600 claims against Gray Brothers for wages. The jury deplored the failure of a law passed by the last legislature which was intended to safeguard wages of workmen and urged that the incoming legislature remedy the

Harry N. Grav, the surviving member of the firm, was cited today for contempt of court for refusing to turn over the murdered man's property to his nephew, appointed executor of the estate, which is estimated at \$400,000.

tion of Brussels has received news from Charleroi, Belgium the large blast furnace near there is running night and day incinerating the corpses of German soldiers killed along the Yser line. The bodies of the soldiers are being brought to Charleroi by rail. The coal mines of Charleroi have been reopened and the miners are working two or three days a week.

You don't want a slow remedy when your stomach is bad -- or an uncertain, one or a harmful one. Your stomach is too valuable, you mustn't injure it with drastic drugs.

USILIER MARINS OF FRENCH ARMY HOLD GERMANS AT YPRES

After 12 hours' continuous attacks, the enemy realized that he could not break through our lines, and contented himself with a long-distance cannonade. It was the moment we were waiting for. Under cover of darkness we advanced in advance close to the German trench. The German trench was 100 yards wide, 10 feet thick and 10 feet high. We were waiting for the hanging mist, which favored our movements. We had received definite orders not to fire a rifle shot, but to shout to the bayonet. We were within 10 yards of the German trench before we were discovered. The enemy was taken absolutely by surprise, and most of them did not even attempt to fight. They fled where they could. Nothing could give us a more complete victory. In less than an hour all was over. The loss on our side were very slight - 10 killed and some 100 wounded. The Germans, on the other hand, left many dead and wounded behind them, and we

SENTENCED TO PRISON
FOR SHOOTING WOMAN

PUEBLO, Colo., Nov. 21.—Andrew Legg, who took shot and wounded Mrs. Augusta Seitz, with whom he was cohabiting, was today sentenced to serve from three to five years in prison. Legg fired upon Mrs. Seitz through a window at the latter's home on two occasions separated by more than a year. Mrs. Seitz had repelled his ad-

ENGLAND PROHIBITS
EXPORTATION OF TEA

LONDON, Nov. 21—Great Britain today prohibited the exportation of iron to all continental ports except those of the countries of the allies and of Spain and Portugal. This prohibition is due to indications that Germany is receiving large supplies of iron ore through the Netherlands.

HOMES OF WOMEN
WRECKED BY THE
INVADERS.

Women deserve a better fate

When a girl becomes a woman, the woman becomes a mother, who often pass through the changes of middle life are the three periods of life when health and strength are most needed to withstand the pain and distress often caused by severe organic

At these critical times women are best fortified by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, an old remedy proved worth that keeps the entire female system perfectly regulated and in excellent condition.

Mothers, if your daughters are weak, lack ambition, are troubled with headaches, lassitude and are pale and sickly, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is just what they need to surely bring a bloom of health to their cheeks and make them strong and healthy.

For all diseases peculiar to woman
 Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a
 powerful restorative. During the last
 years it has banished from the lives
 of tens of thousands of women the
 pains, worry, misery and distress caused
 by irregularities and diseases of a
 feminine character.

If you are a sufferer. If your daughter,
 mother, sister needs help at any
 time, Pierce's Favorite Prescription in liquid
 tablet form at any medicine dealer
 today. Then address Dr. Pierce, New
 England Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and you
 will receive confidential advice from a
 staff of specialists that will not cost
 you a penny. Today is the day. 188

Send back to women diseases and



"Doc Bird Says"

This store is the rendezvous of remedies to protect you from winter's ills.



We're armed to the teeth with remedies for colds, coughs and influenza. Guard against the perils of a more serious illness by taking Nyal's Laxacold.

"The sweetness of low price seldom equals the bitterness of poor quality."

D.Y. Butcher Drug Co.
PHONES MAIN 90 AND 750
CORNER OPPOSITE P. O.
Quickest Delivery Service in This Town

Ladies' Cloaks, Suits and Furs
1/4 OFF

I. POLANT
Charge Accounts Solicited.
119 S. Tejon St.

THE FRANKLIN CALENDAR

NOVEMBER 22
If I find I can do my country no good, I will take care at least not to do it any harm; but I will neither seek nor expect anything for myself, and no interest shall induce me to betray the trust which they (the people) have reposed in me.
(Letter from London to Mrs. Deborah Franklin)—1787.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Forecast: Colorado—Fair Sunday and Monday.
The following meteorological record is furnished by the Colorado Springs weather bureau for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m.:
Temperature at 6 a. m. 32
Temperature at 12 m. 36
Temperature at 6 p. m. 42
Maximum temperature 46
Minimum temperature 28
Mean temperature 36
Max. bar. pres. inches 30.24
Min. bar. pres. inches 30.24
Mean vel. of wind per hour 6
Max. vel. of wind per hour 12
Relative humidity at noon 65
Dew point at noon 41
Precipitation in inches 0

CITY BRIEFS

LADIES' hats half price 403 S. Tejon. Adv.
PRIVATE home for invalids; sleeping porch; trained nurse. Six weeks. T. 14. Gazette. Adv.
WANTED: Capable man, willing to work, \$600 a year to run country. P. O. and 420 A. Lind. Call M. 423. Adv.
DR. B. FRANK GRAY, 611 Exchange Bank building. Practice limited to correction of dental irregularities. Telephone Main 314. Adv.
NO SERVICE TODAY—Owing to the illness of the Rev. Thomas S. Roubini, there will be no service at All Saints church, today. The Sunday school, however, will be held at 9:45 a. m.
WINTER AUTO STORAGE—In our fireproof, steam-heated garage, with courteous attendance, private stalls and lockers, is IDEAL. Try it out today; our prices are very reasonable, indeed. G. W. Blake Auto Co. Phone 121. Adv.
MOTHERS' NIGHT—Mothers' night was observed at the Y. M. C. A. last night, beginning at 7:30 o'clock. A large number of mothers of the town-

bers and their friends were present. A musical program was given in the lobby and the physical training classes gave a demonstration in the gymnasium.

FRIENDS CHURCH—The Rev. Jesse W. Wilmore of Whittier, Cal., will preach at the Friends church, on North Tejon street, at 11 and 3 o'clock today.

DR. S. W. SCHAEFER, recently resident physician, the (dockner sanatorium, has moved his office to suite 512, Exchange National Bank building. Office hours, 11 to 12:30 to 3. Phone M-514. Residence, phone M-1637. Adv.

EVENING SERVICE—A special Thanksgiving vesper service will be held this evening at 5 o'clock at the Y. W. C. A. Mrs. J. C. Worley of Ito, Japan, will speak. A tea and social hour will be held following the meeting.

FALSE ALARM—A false alarm, turned in from box No. 57, at the corner of Spruce street and Willamette avenue, called out companies No. 1 and 3 and Chief McCarthy of the fire department last night at 8:30 o'clock. The person who rang the alarm is not known.

When you want the best in candies, just ask for JOHNSTON'S. Adv.

BEYLE BROS.—Funeral directors, embalmers. 106 N. Cascade. Phone 293. Adv.

LENSES ground, glasses fitted. Crooks' Optical Parlors, First Nat'l Bank. Phone 1014. Adv.

We save you money on picture framing. Hedrick Wallpaper and Paint Co. Phone M. 1284. 212 N. Tejon St. Adv.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank the many friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us in the hour of our sorrow, when our beloved wife and mother passed away, and for the beautiful floral offerings from our friends and societies and churches, also for the kind services rendered by Mr. Fairley, the undertaker, and the songs sung by the choir.
MR. CHAS. HARRAL AND FAMILY.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FOR SALE OR TRADE—1914 Excelsior motorcycle; fully equipped; cheap. Call Phone Main 37613.

THE ACACIA HOTEL

Serves a Table d'Hôte Dinner Sunday evenings from 6 to 8. You can't beat it. Music by Funk's orchestra, 8:30 to 9. Special winter rates on rooms with and without private bath. All the comforts of a hotel and home combined. "There's a difference at The Acacia." Try it and see.

TURKEY TODAY

With all the good things that go with it.

PHELPS
111 E. Bijou

CHILI LY?

Well, warm up with a dish of our "CHILI"
5c and 10c.
CORNELISON & KERR

Quality Turkeys

Are what we will have this year for your Thanksgiving. They are coming out of the Adirondack valley from the same place that our ducks come from. They are not only raised on the farm, but are also raised on the farm, and are the favorite season.
You will well know that it is impossible to equal SOMMERS' for Holiday Feasting in Colorado Springs. Just watch our windows.

Sommers' Market
QUALITY MARKET GOODS
118 S. TEJON ST.
Call Main 114

Delicious Sweetmeats

As a perfect finale to your well-appointed Thanksgiving dinner, you'll want a box of Burgess' Pure Joy Chocolates and Bonbons.

Of course you'll serve our turkey-mints—they'll add a festive note and be decidedly helpful in settling the dinner, too.

Then there's such a great variety of other candies that we make ourselves. Nut candies, hard candies in many shapes and flavors, soft caramels, divinity, nougat, etc.—all as fresh and pure as a mountain spring, and as sweet as old-fashioned love.

NOTE: We've received the new figs, raisins and dates. You'll want some of them. Ask us about them.

BURGESS
PHONE MAIN EIGHTY-THREE
112-114 N. Tejon St.

The Craftwood Shops

Town Salesrooms
19 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

THE WEAKNESS OF THE GERMAN MACHINE

A. Maurice Low in the November North American Review.
Efficiency! It is a most alluring word. The whole world has been made a little mad by it, as if great deeds could be done by mounting syllables. Men as well as nations have been ruined by the fetish of a name. It is the device of the modern gods, whom they would first destroy they hypostatize with a pet phrase.

For years we have been told of the perfection of the German military machine, and that in two words tells both its strength and weakness. The German army was a "military machine," but an army is something more than a machine. An army consists of three parts—men, material and brains, and the first two are valueless without the last, and the German military system made brains subordinate to the machine. The rapidly with which Germany mobilized and brought her soldiers to the colors was a triumph of the machine; the failure of her plans in the field shows her military chiefs relied too much on the machine and attached too little importance to the human element.

I was in Berlin a few years ago and remarked to a friend, who had lived there a long time, that one instinctively felt Berlin was well governed; it was apparent even to a casual visitor that the municipal officials knew their business and were on their job. Berlin is a striking illustration of German system and German slavishness to rules and regulations," he replied. "Between certain hours on certain days in the week Unter den Linden must be watered, and if at that time it is raining cats and dogs you will see the water carts solidly plodding up and down and adding their little contribution to the torrent. To the German an order is an order, and if it runs foul of common sense, so much the worse for common sense. In an English or American city a foreman or rank boss acting on his own initiative would keep the watering carts in the stable. In Berlin I suppose, nothing less than an order of the emperor could suspend an ordinance duly made and promulgated."

That is efficiency when carried to the nth power.

THE NOVEMBER AMERICAN BOY

"Into His Own," a different sort of Thanksgiving story, by Clarence B. Kelland, features the current issue of The American Boy. It is a dog story that will be remembered. The Thanksgiving spirit permeates the 52 large pages of this leading magazine for boys. "Thanksgiving in Our Village," a cover illustration in colors by Harrison Gads, will provide many a laugh. "Bartholomew Plays the Game," by Ralph



DR. SIMON FLEXNER

The famous scientist, head of research work in the Rockefeller Institute, as he appeared at the Chicago stockyards a few days ago, attired in his rubber suit, starting the fight against the "hoof and mouth" disease.

Henry Barlow, and "Captain of the Scrub," by Harold Titus, are football stories that will thrill every lover of the autumn game. "All Europe at War," by Donald Hamilton Haines, is a thorough review of the European war that is of educational value. Two pages of excellent war pictures are included. "The Last Invasion," a powerful serial by Donald Hamilton Haines, provides a fascinating fictional view of modern warfare.

There are three other short stories of merit: "Sleep From a Canoe," an animal story by Harold de Polo; "How Ted Kept Store," by Wallace Dunbar Vincent; and "A Race With a Bull," an adventure story by James William Jackson. Special articles and departments cover the fields of electricity, novel inventions, carpentry, photography and stamps in a manner that is at once interesting and practical.

It Always Does the Work.

"Like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy better than any other," writes R. E. Roberts, Homer City, Pa. "I have taken it off and on for years and it has never failed to give the desired results." For sale by all dealers. Adv.

WHY THE ARMIES ADVANCE SLOWLY

The methods followed by the armies in France are not generally well understood from the published reports sent by inexperienced observers, who at best get but a fleeting glance of the firing line from a distance. Quite the contrary is the case of the "Letters from the Firing Line," by an aide-de-camp of the French army, which are appearing in the Scientific American. This expert explains why the advance of a victorious army is so slow in those days of modern warfare, when the art of defense has been so elaborately developed.

A study of our trenches will show why the progress of the armies is so slow. The outline most of the trenches as they have been established by the enemy. The infantry when entering them are entering red fortresses. They



Buy That New Dining Table Before Thanksgiving

You have been waiting a good while to complete your dining room suite. If it isn't the table it is some other piece that will add immensely to your pride in the room.

No time can be more appropriate than Thanksgiving. Why not make this a memorable occasion by putting in the odd piece now? Liberal terms, if you like, that will enable you to pay for the new piece any way you say, but come in now and let us help you pick it out while you have an opportunity to make it doubly satisfying.

McCracken & Hubbard

120-122 S. TEJON ST.
The Only Place in Town Where Hoosier Cabinets Are Sold.

are sheltered from view; from the shells and from the rain.

"Neither our artillery nor our infantry can see the Germans engaged in them. To reach them it is necessary that our shells fall exactly in the trenches. The battle is no more a fight in the open; the offensive takes the character of a hunt; the danger everywhere comes from underground. Before reaching the enemy we must unearth him."

Moreover, when we realize that the German artillery has also its fortified works; that everywhere it surrounds itself with wire netting in order to stop the assaults; that between the cannon mounds there are concealed; the purpose of which is to act against our infantry, and that behind the field artillery is placed the heavy artillery, whose far-reaching shells are able to protect the retreat with a wall of fire, then we can understand the effort demanded of our troops to displace the German army from its positions and to drive it from the woods and the hills where it seemed to have taken root."

The Federal League has a fine case of used against the newspapers that persisted one of its headline writers to state that "Reds Will Rival Nazis in Cleveland."

We call your attention to our Fountain.
The luncheonette is great.
PARIS-WOOD
Both Stores
Phones 491-872

OXEN ARE BACK IN FAVOR

In Some Parts of Country Cattle Do Farm Work

From the Breeders' Gazette.
Despite the fact that the use of oxen for farm work is considered an antiquated practice by the average farmer, we find that there is a revival of interest along this line. Formerly the use of oxen was quite prevalent, but as time went on they became almost entirely replaced by horses, especially in the more level sections of the country. In the opening up of any new country we find that the ox has played an important part. In those sections that are level there is a strong tendency for his place to be taken by horses. In the hilly and mountainous sections the change takes place much slower, and where the land is very rough, and especially if the soil be poor, the change is never complete. The cause of this revival is not hard to find. In the first place, horses have advanced rapidly in price. Cattle have also advanced, but not so rapidly as horses and mules.

On agriculture there was a goodly portion devoted to the "oxen." If we are going to work oxen we should work only the best that are suited for draft and should work them in the most economical way. The number of oxen in use today is far greater than the attention paid to their selection and management would indicate. While they are not adapted to all sections there are conditions under which they are proving profitable. A yoke of well matched, well bred, well broken oxen, low set and heavily muscled, has its place on some farms in the rougher sections of the east, the same as the team of massive Percherons has its place on the level farms of Indiana, Illinois or Iowa.

PERRY VAN EWING,
Georgia Experiment Station.

WHAT IT COSTS TO KILL A MAN IN WAR

It is very natural to suppose that most of the fatalities of war are the result of wounds, but that this is far from the case is shown by some interesting records contained in an article in the special war issue of the Scientific American, which gives, with much other information data, the following figures:

In the Crimean war, out of every thousand of French troops 236 died by disease and only 64 from wounds. Among the English troops the corresponding figures were 179 and 47. Napoleon in the march to Moscow lost two-thirds of his army, though he fought only one general engagement. The Russian armies operating against him lost, in the course of five months, four-fifths of their strength. The losses of the federal armies in the Civil war in two years amounted to 53.2 deaths in the thousand, of which only 8.5 were caused by wounds, the remainder, 44.7, by sickness. In the Franco-Prussian war the losses of the Germans were 34.7 per thousand from wounds, and only 30 per thousand from sickness. This is explained partly by the shortness of the campaign (seven months), and partly by the fact that the Germans were greatly superior in numbers and were able to send their sick home. In the Russo-Japanese war the ratio of deaths by sickness to deaths from wounds was three to one among the Russians and two to one among the Japanese. As for the present war in Europe, Sir William Osler has made the following observations:

"I think this war will set a new record for low mortality among the wounded. Formerly, with the best first aid and hospital work, a mortality record of 5 or 6 per cent of those who reached the base-hospitals was considered creditable. Up to date there have been but one fatality out of more than 700 wounded who have reached the base hospital at Oxford. This death was caused by tetanus. Thus it has been estimated that in the Russo-Turkish war (1877-1878) the cost of one human life was \$15,000; in the Russo-Japanese war it was \$20,400. In the Franco-Prussian war the cost was exceptionally high, viz., \$21,000. This is due to the small number of great battles."

NOTICE

MRS. M. HOWARD MORLEY'S
Regular Tuesday evening class in Ballroom dancing will be held 8:30 MONDAY NIGHT of this week, on account of the Pioneer ball at Alamo hotel ballroom.
MAIN 1223
APPLES FROM GROWER TO THE CONSUMER
There is no middleman's profit to pay. We have opened a store at 124 S. Tejon St. Come and see us.
H. M. LAW.

USE WESTERN ALFALFA SEED

The conclusion that there is nothing to recommend the Turkish variety of alfalfa for general use in this country has been reached by the department of agriculture. It is not sufficiently hard for the upper Mississippi valley and unsuited to the humid climate of the east, which uses most of the Turkish seed imported into this country. The author of the Missouri Valley Farmer gives it as his opinion that the western seed is about as good as any, is likely to be purer and to contain less weed seed.

GAZETTE, 60 CENTS A MONTH

For Cut Flowers call **CRUMP**
Phone 500
511 East Columbia

Don't Be Suspicious Because Price Is Low

GOOD JUDGMENT DISCERNS THE VALUE
GOOD ROOMS AND SLEEPING PORCH
FINELY FINISHED, EXTRA WELL BUILT, FULLY MODERN
COST \$8,000 BESIDE ITS DOUBLE FRONT LOT
CONDITION GOOD, NEIGHBORHOOD CHOICE
IT GOES FOR \$4,000, A BARGAIN IF THERE IS ONE
The Bennett-Shellenberger Realty Company
8 Pikes Peak Ave.

Established in 1871, With the Town

Houses For Rent

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INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, LOANS.
GAZETTE BUILDING, 15 E. PIKES PEAK AVE.

Christmas Presents for Children in War Zone Sent by the U. S.

BIG 4
AUTO CO.
Opp. Antlers

JAPS LOOK ON WAR AS BUSINESS - MATTER; CARTOONS REFLECT SPIRIT

Sentimental Side of Conflict Does Not Appeal to Orientals; 'Funny Men' Ridicule Uncle Sam's Plans to Restore World Peace



The Kaiser is now the most cartooned man in Japan. Here is a drawing by a Tokio artist showing the German emperor's helmet turning into a skull from the effects of the conflict.

At the right Uncle Sam is standing in the background with his mouth watering as he observes Japan about to enjoy the results of the Teing-Tau expedition. Japan is dining off a small roast bird representing China. An expression of terrible greed comes over the face of Uncle Sam when he sees the conqueror pour a liberal dose of peace on roast China.

Below a Japanese cartoonist is taking a shot at President Wilson's overtures for peace. Uncle Sam is shaking the power tree in an effort to cause some of the fruits of peace to fall before they are the sons' fall and Uncle Sam's disgust with the result of his efforts have brought a frown to his face. It is to be noted that the stock Japanese do not picture Uncle Sam as such a lanky Yankee as is customary here and in Europe.

TOKIO, Oct. 11.—By mail to New York.—In no way is the striking difference between oriental and occidental methods of thought better indicated than by the cartoons which are now appearing in Japanese and in American periodicals. Those who are interested in psychology will find these differences between American and Japanese brain processes as reflected by the funny man a very interesting study.

In the first place the oriental neither feels pain himself nor pities for the agonies of others as does the Aryan. American cartoons which have reached Japan appear to indicate an almost universal horror at the barbarities of the war besides a keen sympathy with the sufferers on both sides in Europe.

Japs Miss This Phase. Japanese cartoonists have yet to indicate that their phase of the war has appealed to them. They remember well their own great and devastating struggle with Russia, yet no cartoon that has appeared in Japanese papers and no expression of opinion by any of the papers has considered in any way the pitiful loss of life in Europe or has indicated that the horror of the war is appreciated.

Instead the cartoonists find in the battle scenes a vast field for humor, and as Japanese humor usually turns on something mechanical the Tokio and Osaka comic papers since the beginning of the war have devoted their pages very largely to picturing fantastic machines of war.

For instance a cartoonist shows a grotesque suggestion for bringing down Germany's cities by flying over Teing-Tau and spraying out the positions of the Japanese troops. The Japanese soldiers carry, strapped to their backs life-sized pictures of comely Japanese girls doing the weekly wash. The German aviators attracted by this sight, come down to investigate and are

The Little Store

Overcoats

SPECIAL—Chinchilla Cloth, blue or gray, shawl collar, considered good values at \$15

\$10

HARRY NATHAN

31 E. HUEFANO ST.,
First Store Next to Savings Bank

Would Play Trick on Germans

Why not, says Osaka Park, send a lot of attractive geishas to the front? Put them out in full view of the German troops and the latter will be attracted by their beauty that they will drop their weapons and fall in love with the Japanese.

An accompanying illustration shows a line of palm-walkers and a group of geishas storming a German trench while the defenders are so captivated by their admiration for the sex of beauties that swords and guns are dropping from their hands.

The magazine HAKKO suggests that dropping bombs of "Teing-Tau" powder rather than "infernal" is a better plan to suggest that the invaders fear out bottles of anesthetic and when the enemy has fallen asleep they can tie them up and lead them off to Japan as prisoners of war.

Some of the comic artists of the front reflect the strange ideas of the east about the soul and the after world. A series of pictures show a couple of Japanese soldiers preparing to retire for the night when they notice a lot of ghosts of German soldiers ascending to heaven. They quickly retreat their tent over the ghosts, thereby making an airship with which the soul over the bay and destroy all German ships at an hour in the day.

Ostrich Eats Cartridges. Another series of pictures shows a private who has been at the front for a long time. He is shown eating a cartridge while the latter was at dinner. The private has no means of killing the ostrich, and so he is recovering his ammunition but he gets a painful finger with his attraction of the ostrich's bill in the stomach of the ostrich and so takes the bird to the camp.

Another ingenious cartoonist thinks that aeroplanes might be used to sweep the land much as travelers are used to sweep the sea for mines. A long net is fastened to two aeroplanes so that a drag on the ground is a "sweeping" machine and gathers up the enemy to be disposed of at leisure.

The pen suggestions, directed by the United States have been universally derided by the Japanese papers, many of them insisting that the reason for the late success is that Germany is being worn down and America would stop the war in order to save Germany.

GERMANY EXPECTS TO DEFEAT THE RUSSIANS

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—Germany has an exaggerated confidence in the outcome of the war, says an official in a confidential position. It is generally taken for granted that the gigantic Russian army in spite of its great numerical superiority is seriously threatened by General Von Hindenburg's ingenious strategy and his spirited offensive movement. The result of the Russians is made difficult by the fact that the Germans destroyed all railroads bridges and high ways. A Russian defeat here may decide the entire campaign in the east, as the Russians are without trained reserves and lack arms ammunition and officers.

But those who opposed it did not do so on the ground of the Japanese. The Japanese were declared to be a race of traitors to the Pacific. The Japanese were declared to be a race of traitors to the Pacific. The Japanese were declared to be a race of traitors to the Pacific.

Say U. S. is Selfish. The Japanese attention is attracted by the United States is attracted by the selfish interest in all her moves. The Americans only want peace in order to improve their own trade with the Japanese. In the cartoon Uncle Sam is shown trying to shake down the fruit from a tree. The fruits are great gold coins. None of them are going down the cartoonist expects he can use them for his own use.

The cartoonist fails to know that the United States is not a selfish nation. The United States is not a selfish nation. The United States is not a selfish nation.

What Japan Has to Gain. It is to be noted that Japan is the only country in the world which is continuing to fight the war. The only country in the world which is continuing to fight the war. The only country in the world which is continuing to fight the war.

ESPERANTO

THE STUDENTS' ESPERANTO LEAGUE

From America Esperanto League. Much interest in the Esperanto League is cropping up in various parts of the country. The Esperanto League is a group of people who are interested in the Esperanto language. They are working to promote the use of Esperanto and to help people learn it. The Esperanto League is a group of people who are interested in the Esperanto language. They are working to promote the use of Esperanto and to help people learn it.

Nothing hinders the work of the Esperanto League. The Esperanto League is a group of people who are interested in the Esperanto language. They are working to promote the use of Esperanto and to help people learn it. The Esperanto League is a group of people who are interested in the Esperanto language. They are working to promote the use of Esperanto and to help people learn it.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE WANT TO BUY SWEATERS

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—A group of men in the market for sweaters. The group of men in the market for sweaters. The group of men in the market for sweaters. The group of men in the market for sweaters.



MRS. HOWARD GOULD. Who is the latest wealthy woman to join the ranks of the 'Whitt' who do things. The loan Lane Collins has announced the publication of a book she has written under her maiden name of Katherine. It is entitled 'The Crystal Road' and is an American Indian story.

Our Denver Stock Sale

Third Week

It's a blessed privilege to be able, with a few strokes of pen or pencil, without special apology for being RUDE, OBTRUSIVE, FRESH or BOORISH, to introduce our THOUGHTS, our DEEDS and our EXPECTATIONS (the more noted ones, to be sure) in a manner that reaches thousands of readers at about the same hour.

We are allowed to appropriate all the space we want, and there are so many things we would dearly love to enthuse upon more fully, but feeling we dare not use too much of your money for this purpose, "YOU REALIZE, DO YOU NOT?" THAT YOU ARE PAYING FOR IT AT ALL?

For all the ads, all the petal buildings, all the extravagances of every conceivable shape indulged in by the merchants—

It's keeping the expenses down that cuts the percentage of doing business, as well as lowering the percentage of necessary profit to cover it.

It is the expense question, so hard to handle, that makes and mars business people in every station.

We are practicing economic formulas in every branch of our store. Not penuriously, not to the extent of injury to our expansion or progress, but with the view in mind at all times of keeping the percentage of expense low enough to assure that DIVIDEND WITH EVERY PURCHASE, which we promise and give to all our customers.

THE THIRD WEEK

This, the third week of our Greatest of All Great Sales, OUR DENVER STOCK SALE, not only great in scope and price cutting but in staying qualities.

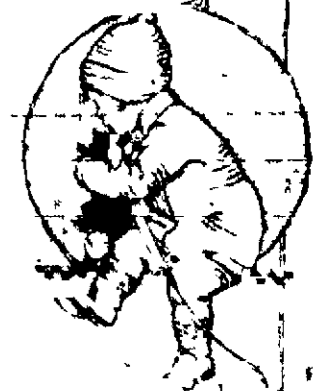
As remarkable as it may seem, the last week was ahead in receipts from the first, and the last day better than the opening day—

Showing conclusively that this NOVEMBER SALE is one appreciated by the Springs people.

In our third week, none of the multitudes of specially priced goods will be advanced, in place thereof, more goods will be involved and at still greater reductions.

YOU HAVE TAKEN OUR WORD FOR A GOOD MANY THINGS AND FOUND IT GOOD—SO PLEASE TAKE IT FOR GRANTED THIS TIME, TOO, WITHOUT THE EXPENSIVE REPRODUCTION of all the Special prices previously quoted in double page circulars.

It is going to be another Money Saving Week, never previously attempted in November. If your favorite place refuses to match our prices, your IDOL should be snubbed by your worshipping at our shrine, at least, during this, our record breaking Sale.



Sweaters and Knit Goods

All kinds on our regular stock we give

20% OFF

On Denver stock—

Half Price

Turkey Day

Thanksgiving day means turkey, and company to eat it.

You need, maybe so, new table covering or napkins.

Even though we quote prices on nothing else, it would be appropriate to mention it.

There will be other quotations on it—here is one, and it refers to Table Linens and Napkins.

100 values	35c
75 values	55c
50 values	75c
25 values	95c
10 values	\$1.10
5 values	\$1.48
2.50 values	\$1.85
\$3.00 values	\$2.20
\$3.50 values	\$2.55
\$4.00 values	\$2.85

Our regular values are not to be sneezed at. They are always lower. What, then, about our Specials?

Maybe you can beat these prices elsewhere—then, of course, we shall not see you.

Garments

Our Coat Stock, notwithstanding our several recent purchases, in quantities that would be sufficient for stock, any ordinary store for the entire season, is getting low and you may be prepared for some extraordinary announcements within a very few days.

In the meantime we again cut prices.
\$3.98 You have no idea, just let us show you.
\$5.00 None worth less than double and others much more.

\$7.98 You will hardly take our word for the values of these, so we will await, to show you.

Other Coats similarly reduced.

SUITS

During the Sale we sold a lot of Suits at \$12.98. These are all gone, practically. Our next Special price was \$14.98. For this week we add some that we sold at \$16.67, and all our \$19.98 Suits, some of them regular values less than \$25.00 and \$30.00. We want to show you that our speciality is giving bargains in suits. These goods are season's best models and a splendid assortment, as they are all practically new arrivals. Choose during this week.

REMEMBER, IT'S LESS THAN HALF PRICE and Season Just Begun

Why should you not make every cent count? They score bulls-eyes at

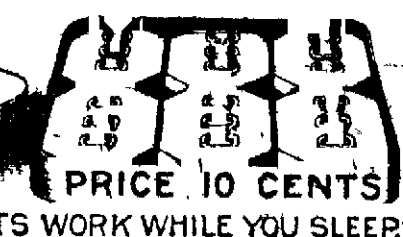
THORSEN'S

111 South Tejon Street



REGULATE A CHILD'S BOWELS WHEN CROSS, BILIOUS OR FULL OF COLIC

Any child will gladly take "Cascarets Candy Cathartic," which acts gently, never gripe or produce the slightest unpleasantness—though cleanses the little one's Constipated Bowels, sweetens the stomach and breaks up a bad cold quickly.



How to Keep Well

(Continued From Page Twelve.)

body has put any liver on that map. When we come to the work of the liver we enter the field of romance. Theology, law, history, literature, as well as medicine, bear the imprint of the romancer retelling the story of the liver. It bulks so large that at its doors has been laid the responsibility for nearly every impulse in human experience. Acts had to be explained—the liver. The great, prominent, bulky liver had to be explained—the acts. Science was not ready to come forward with the facts. Reasons must be had. The result a flood of speculation, theorizing, outright fancy. Possibly here and there a truth was put on. Quite certainly the composite contained more fancy than truth.

At the present time a few facts are known. There is no question but that the next 10 years will see many discoveries in the field of liver physiology. It is not probable that so large an organ could have so little work to do as that which we now know about. We know that it secretes bile. That much is certain. But the present evidence is that bile is the least serviceable of all the digestive juices. It is not to be compared with the gastric juice, or the pancreatic, or the secretion of the intestinal glands.

As a digestant it seems to be about on a par with the saliva. It stimulates the intestinal muscles to work and the other glands to secrete, and thus indirectly it helps digestion more than by direct action. This is what Minor calls the "pantry function" of the liver. The food having been cooked in the kitchen—the stomach—and being on the way to the dining room—the intestine—is flavored in the pantry by the bile and pancreatic juice.

"Some might not agree with Minor in calling the intestine the dining room. The actual eaters are the cells of the body, and the food in the intestine, while in the process of preparation, is still far from being ready to be eaten by the body cells. Helping in this further preparation is the most important work that the liver has to do. It is also the field in which the discoveries of the next few years are to be made.

The recognized functions of the liver in this field are its work in making sugar and starch ready for use and its effect on albumins. The liver has the power of converting ordinary sugars into a special form of sugar, glycogen, and storing up in its cells the excess of glycogen. It has the power of converting glycogen into other forms of sugar when the body needs them.

This function of the liver has much to do with the production of energy and the making of heat, as well as with the general nourishment of the body. It is now well known that after the gastric juice has converted a piece of "steak" into peptones, it is necessary that somewhere in the body these peptones be converted into amino acids, and some of the "steak" into urea. With this work the liver has to do.

Probably in time it will be found that the liver has several other functions. In the ordinary course of keeping well as doing by the ordinary, everyday citizen, the only function of the liver that is given any thought is its bile-secreting function. And most of the accepted ideas on that subject are wrong.

I am sure the idea is general that a man should take something to "clean up his liver occasionally," that if he has malaria he will not get much relief from quinine until he has stimulated his liver or got the bile out of his system.

To do this it is customary to take calomel, or a mild patient of mine who petitioned appeared for his horse medicine always called for a tea-

spoonful of calomel. He did not get it, but he got a horse dose. They is no proof that calomel stimulates the secretion of bile, or gets the bile out of the system, or touches the liver. Any laxative which empties the intestine and rids the blood vessels of the abdominal cavity of several quarts of water will promote the absorption of quinine or anything else which is subsequent action. For this purpose calomel is about as good as any other laxative, but no better.

To empty completely the large intestine from beginning to end it may be as good as castor oil, but it is no better. To drain quarts of fluid from the overfull structures of the abdomen it may be as good as a dose of salts, but it is no better.

People who lead very sedentary lives are prone to become bilious periodically. Delicious food, tastily prepared, tempts them to overindulgence. At the same time the cost of such food ties them to long hours to the desk to earn the price.

Eating is addition, out of doors exercise is subtraction. Day by day subtraction hangs a little behind addition, until after a period the addition of quinine is so much the longer that we develop a condition which we call biliousness.

Nobody knows the chemistry of biliousness. The term is loosely applied. The old custom was to take a dose of calomel or a course of castor oil. The theory was that the liver needed touching.

There is no proof that in biliousness the liver needs touching or that calomel will touch. The need is to decrease addition and to increase subtraction. Upon this basis, what should be done? Better poised people than he have advocated the same policy, though they turn out the blues by a day or two of starvation rather than a week or two of it.

The sensible course would be, instead of the fit and start, jerky method to change the amount eaten daily so as to bring it in relation to the amount of work done.

Another group advocates preventing biliousness by increasing subtraction. Some tell us to ride horseback every day. Others inveigle us into games of golf, or maybe his bowling, or billiards, or skating. I do not know, but I doubt if any of these is anything over a plaything for biliousness or any baseball player during the season, or any basketball player between April and October.

The man who is bilious gets relief by taking a laxative. For this purpose calomel is as good as salts and castor oil and no better. What he is suffering from is not torpid liver, but from food poisoning of a certain sort. What is needed in the ordinary case is not to empty the liver, but to drain some of the water out of the abdominal vessels whereupon the liver and the other organs will do the rest. For this purpose a saline is both more prompt and better than calomel.

In some of the ordinary cases of so-called biliousness some food remnants further up the intestinal canal are responsible for the poisoning. In these cases it is claimed, salines do not touch the biliousness; it does not get well until the liver has been touched.

What is needed is complete emptying of the large intestine. For this calomel is better than salts, but a sugar oil is better than calomel. The need is to touch the coating on the liver.

In a certain sense glycerine is a form of diabetes; it is a form of biliousness. The person affected, but finally, has more starch and sugar than his liver can handle. His addition is greater than his subtraction. Presently the kidneys find a hand, and subtraction is taken up through the urine.

Testing the liver on its ability to drain is a simple matter. Any one can do it. It is out little "test." It consists in taking three and one-third ounces of levulose (a form of sugar) or one ounce of all corn (another form of sugar) or any empty stomach and then eating a very rich meal. The test is to see if the six or seven ounces of levulose or corn can be absorbed. If the sugar is not absorbed, the levulose should be given. The test is to see if the sugar can be absorbed. If the sugar is not absorbed, the levulose should be given. The test is to see if the sugar can be absorbed. If the sugar is not absorbed, the levulose should be given.

Every body who should have his liver capacity tested once a year. The power of the liver to do its work on an amount of food tested by the laboratory. The result of these tests however, is not to be as terrible as it is made to sound to be in the case of the test. It is a test of the liver's capacity.

Druggist Says Ladies are Using Recipe of Sage Tea and Sulphur.

Hair that loses its color and luster, or when it fades, turns gray, dull and lifeless, is caused by a lack of sulphur in the hair. Our grandmother made up a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur to keep her locks dark and beautiful, and thousands of women and men who value that even color, that beautiful dark shade of hair which is so attractive, use only this old-time recipe.

Nowadays we get this famous mixture by asking at any drug store for a 50-cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," which darkens the hair so naturally, so evenly, that nobody can possibly tell it has been applied. Besides, it takes off dandruff, stops scalp itching and falling hair. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears, but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair, after a few applications it also brings back the gloss and luster and gives it an appearance of abundance. Advise

ENTER THE TURK

Why the Moslem Forces Have Taken Sides in the Great War Germany's Campaign to Alienate the Sympathy of Turkey for England and France

From the Independent.

A new scene in the great drama of the war is opened by the entrance of the Sublime Porte on the stage. The first blow is struck at the same point where, just 30 years ago, England, France and Turkey joined forces for an attack upon Russia. But England later realized that she had made a mistake in allying herself with decrepit Turkey instead of young and rising Russia. In the Crimean War, said Lord Salisbury to parliament, we put our money on the wrong horse. If he were now living he would probably confess with equal frankness two later blunders in British policy for which he was personally responsible.

One day when he ceded Heligoland to Germany in exchange for Zanzibar, and so unwittingly gave her a naval and airship base within striking distance of London. The other was in 1878, when, at the congress of Berlin, he made that unfortunate proposal that Bosnia and Herzegovina should be placed under Austrian control. It was, of course, anticipated even at the time that the two provinces would, like the other Balkan states eventually sever their nominal connection with the sultan and would become part of the Austro-Serbian empire. This final stage in the process of annexation was, however, postponed until 1908.

The puppet principalities had been created by the powers with little regard for geographical or ethnographical conditions, merely for the purpose of serving as a temporary stage in the transition from Moslem to Christian ownership. But, once in existence, these artificial nationalities surprised their makers by showing signs of independence. They developed not only a nationalistic spirit, but imperialistic aspirations. Each wanted to annex all of the circumjacent territory which had been at any time in history under its domination. Obviously, the Balkan peninsula was all too small for a Greater Serbia, a Greater Bulgaria, a Greater Rumania and a Greater Greece to exist simultaneously.

These conflicting ambitions involving as they did the interests of the greater powers, threatened at any moment to start a conflagration that would sweep over all Europe, and everybody felt nervous when he heard the annual warnings, "there'll be trouble in the Balkans in the spring."

The long-pending peril was precipitated on October 3, 1908, which future historians are likely to take as the beginning of the great war. On that date the emperor of Austria announced his intention of formally annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina. Two days later Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria threw off the last semblance of the sultan's sovereignty and proclaimed himself czar. Two days after that Creta declared its independence of Turkey and its union with Greece. Great Britain, France and Russia protested at the action of Austria as a violation of the treaty of Berlin, but when the Kaiser in his characteristic grandiloquent phrase declared that Germany "stood with shining armor by the side of her ally," they acquiesced in the accomplished fact.

The European war had been again postponed, but the triple entente was definitely shored against Germany and Austria and all the powers began actively to prepare for the general conflict which seemed inevitable. The swift march of events brought about sooner than was anticipated. The capture of Constantinople by the Young Turks, the deposition of Sultan Abdul Hamid and the result in Albania revealed the weakness of the Ottoman empire and in the fall of 1911 Italy, with the tacit approval of the entente and in opposition to the wishes of her nominal allies, Germany and Austria carried out her long cherished ambition of an African empire by the conquest of Tripoli. On October 11, 1912 by the treaty of London the war between Italy and Turkey was brought to a close and two days later war against Turkey was declared by Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia and Montenegro.

That war was not over when a second war broke out between the Balkan states over the division of the spoils. This time Roumania, at the instigation of Russia entered in and took a slice of Bulgarian territory. The intervention of Austria and Germany deprived Turkey of her coveted port on the Adriatic, and of Kupa, Nicholas of Montenegro had it surrendered. Sixty weeks after he had captured it, Russia and Austria were at war, and Germany, France and England drawn in as now. The irreconcilable opposition between the alliance and the entente had become deeper than ever, but the evil day had been once more and for the last time postponed.

The Serbs had tripled their territory, but were more incensed against Austria-Hungary than before and renewed the agitation for the purpose of wresting Bosnia and Herzegovina from the dual monarchy. This movement culminated in the assassination of the Austrian crown prince by a Serbian youth in the capital of Bosnia and this time there was no holding back the flood of war.

The Balkan wars had the effect of bringing Turkey to regard Germany and Austria as her only friends, but at the same time the poor showing made by the Turkish troops and fortifications had impaired German prestige in the eyes of Europe, for the Turkish army had been trained and her defenses manned by German officers, under the personal direction of General von der Goltz, now military governor of Belgium. The French were encouraged to believe that now they were a match for their antagonist because it appeared that their artillery was used by the Balkan states was superior to the Krupp guns used by the Turks.

The Kaiser has in recent years embraced every opportunity to pose as the protector of Turkey and of Mohammedans under British domination in Egypt and India and under French in Algeria and Morocco. It was in Asiatic Turkey that he saw the fairest hope of German commerce and colonization. The Baghdad railroad concession gave the Germans access to the rich lands and mines of Anabolia, the port of Alexandria and the Mesopotamian valley which under a vigorous policy again to become a

prosperous as in the days of Babylon and Nineveh.

But Great Britain and Russia thwarted these plans by virtually dividing Persia between them and so barring the way to the Persian gulf. This leaves the Baghdad railroad an outlet on the Indian sea or forming a link in a grand trade route from Constantinople to Delhi.

Since Russia has contributed to the war more soldiers than all the rest put together and has made such effective use of them the allies could hardly in case of victory, in return with her cherished ambition, give her all or part of the south. The Baghdad railroad, therefore, through Persia, is an old Russian ploy and the owners of the car are making good progress along that road. Finally, the Turks thought that they were bound to lose anyway, if Germany was defeated and that by taking a large part in the war they would at least be in a better position to make terms than if they remained neutral.

The United States is particularly interested in this drama of the Turkish government, not so much because of any large commercial relations, but because we have undertaken a religious and educational reform for the empire. The floods of Armenians and Syrians in this country are the outcome of our schools. Our missionaries have spread over all Asia Minor and Syria. We have planted a dozen large schools and colleges in Turkey, which two, Robert college in Constantinople and the Syrian Protestant college in Beirut may properly be called universities.

War has endangered even the life of hundreds of American in Turkey, and the maintenance of their beneficent activities, for it would be surprising if a wave of religious passion should sweep over the country, such as a holy war as the Mohammedans believe has often occurred among the faithful. The American newspapers were too fresh in memory to be forgotten. A few weeks ago our ambassador at Constantinople asked President Wilson to send a vessel of war to the neighborhood for the protection of American interests, and two vessels have been put at no great distance from the Turkish coast but they are for moral effect at the Porte and will not be known of in the interior.

The only danger we see as yet for America to be involved in this general war comes from possible complications in Turkey. To send a cruiser to another country for the protection of our citizens may at times be necessary, but there is a peril in it. It seemed to threaten war with Mexico when we sent a fleet to Vera Cruz. We have sent our navy to Haiti to protect American interests, and it would be a considerable war if Haiti were not so inconsiderable a nation. Turkey might prevent our interference and resist or even declare war, which might involve us in the universal struggle. We shall not make war with Turkey, but even President Wilson could not keep the peace if Turkey should open war on us. Germany, however, is not likely to allow Turkey to commit so insane an act.

Christian America may confidently expect that President Wilson will aim for peaceful protection of its Presbyterian educational and religious institutions in Syria and those of Congregationalists in Constantinople and Asia Minor. We want a peaceful and not an ineffective inactivity.

After preliminary conferences at the state house this morning, the officers took leave at a state rifle range. The afternoon program included a horseback ride in which tactical problems were to be solved.

Adjutant General John Chase declared that the sessions had no connection with the coal miners' strike or the mine situation in Colorado.

IF KIDNEYS AND BLADDER BOOTHER

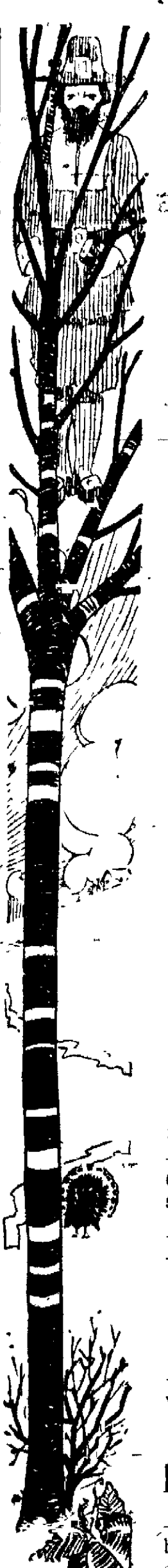
TAKE CARE TO FLUSH KIDNEYS AND NEUTRALIZE IRRITATING ACIDS

Kidney and bladder weakness result from uric acid, says a noted authority. The kidneys filter this acid from the blood and pass it on to the bladder where it often remains to irritate and inflame, causing a burning, scalding sensation, or setting up an irritation at the neck of the bladder, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night. The sufferer is so constant dread, the water passes sometimes with a scalding sensation and is very profuse, and there is difficulty in voiding it.

Bladder weakness most folks call it, because they can't control urination. While it is extremely annoying and sometimes very painful, this is really one of the most simple ailments to overcome. Get out four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacist and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast, continue this for two or three days. It will neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation to the bladder and urinary organs, and then act normally again.

Jad Salts is a completely harmless and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia and is used by thousands of folks who are subject to urinary disorders caused by uric acid irritation. Jad Salts is splendid for kidney and bladder trouble and is a reliable remedy.

Here is a pleasant way to keep your bladder healthy which quickly relieves bladder trouble. Adv.



Hibbard & Co

Special Reductions in Suits and Millinery for Thanksgiving Week

A LOT of Twenty-three Winter-Tailored Suits, seventeen regularly priced from \$22 to \$25 each and six were \$32.50; beautiful new styles, in greens, navy blues, browns and black; handsomely tailored from fine wool materials. Your choice now at

\$16

—We have gone through our stocks and for this week's selling there is a substantial reduction on every suit. Come in and see them.

A LARGE assortment of Women's Trimmed Winter Hats, regularly priced from \$7.50 to \$10 each. These are all late models, mostly trimmed right here by our own milliners; latest winter models, largely in the Dressier Styles. Your choice now at

\$5

Practically every Hat—trimmed or untrimmed—in our Millinery Section is reduced. Many other exceptional values. (De Graff Building Store—116 North Tejon.)

News From "The Silk Store"

"CRISP SATIN"—a silk with the state of the luxury of its softness. A beautiful finish, as soft as a kid glove, and perfectly. Very stylish and much wanted for dresses and waists. The colors are washable. We have it in white, cream, black, navy blue, blue, lavender, wistaria, heliotrope, gray, taupe, navy blue, maring blue, teal de negre brown, medium brown, green and six shades of medium blue—10 inches wide at \$2 a yard.

A complete line now of "BLACK SATINS"—the fashionable winter silk—36-inch widths at \$1.75, 32 and 28.50 a yard, 42 inches wide at \$3.50.

"BLACK SILK SPECIALS"—These two Silks are special purchases and not from our regular stock. On sale Monday until sold out.

—36-inch Messaline, \$1.25 value, per yard * * * \$1.10
—36-inch Messaline \$1.19 value; per yard * * * 95c

54 Inch Cream Chinchilla at \$3.50

—We have just received the stylish new cream wool Chinchilla for women's or children's Coats, 54 inches wide, \$3.50 a yard.

Blankets for Your Every Requirement

—Whether it is a cotton bed blanket, a mixed wool and cotton blanket, a wool finish Beacon blanket or an all wool blanket, we can supply your wants with the best values that is possible to find.

—Cotton Blankets from 79c to \$1.75 * * *
—Wool Mixed Blankets at \$3.50 and \$3.95 a pair, gray, white and plaids. * * *
—Cotton Blankets with the famous Beacon Wool finish at \$2.25 and \$2.95 a pair, white, gray, tan and plaids. * * *
—All Wool Blankets—the famous value at \$5.50 and \$7 a pair. Ask to see these Blankets, you will save yourself money. * * *

Fancy Linens for Christmas

—Time to think of making up those Christmas gifts—Art linens, handkerchief linens, linen hucks, in plain and fancy weaves, unfinished towels, Turkish towels, in both large and guest size, with monograms for initials; linen and cotton tubing for pillow cases and natural art linen in all widths. Buy now while our stocks are large and complete.

C. B. a la Spirite Corsets

"As Young as You Look"

They say a woman is "as old as she looks." So why look old? Keep your figure young. Because a woman's figure shows her age quickly. Keep yours young by wearing a C-B a la Spirite Corset. The C-B makers have spent forty-odd years on this problem of making every woman youthful. The result is different C-B models—one for every type of figure.

—Have your corset fitter help you pick out the C-B model which has been designed especially to mould your figure into the supple, slender lines of Youth. Come in and see the newest models.

At \$5—A model for the well developed figure, made of strong coutil with leaf cut abdominal section and elastic girdle on each side of the front and back; low bust with long skirt, shaped front, heels.

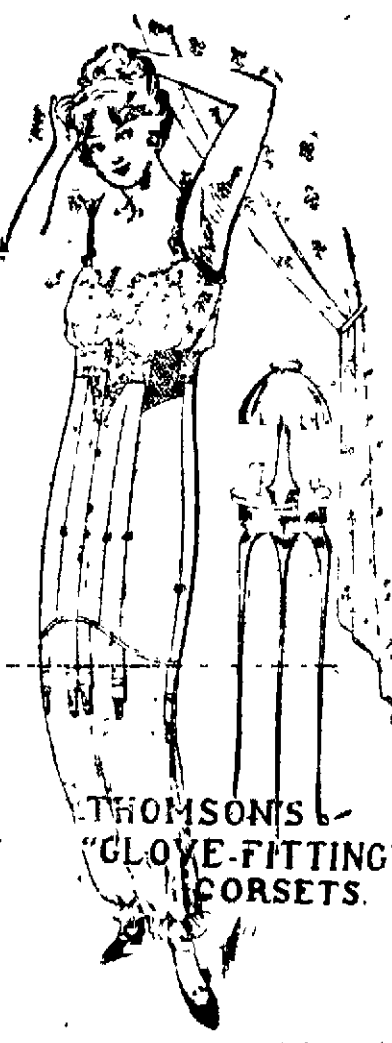
—Our \$3.50 model for tall figures. If you desire special support in the back section of your corset try this model. Medium bust with long skirt, elastic girdle on each side of the back.

Another model at \$3.50 for well developed figure, high low bust and long skirt, abdominal reinforcement and spoon-shaped front, heels, six base supporter.

At \$4—A model for figure in need of firm support, but with elastic girdle on each side, giving great freedom to the diaphragm, light lined with medium length skirt.

At \$2.50—A good model for average and well developed figures—medium bust and skirt with elastic sections on each side of back—Other models at \$2, \$3.50 and \$4—Styles for the day.

15 South Tejon Street and 116 North Tejon Street—Two Stores



VIII. The Navy as Peacemaker

own coast ordinarily as a base, its striking radius being only a few score miles, or a couple of hundred at the outside. The events of this war have

not permit; and that such a course should not be persevered in by any nation which desired our good will. I believe I speak for at least a considerable portion of our people, when I say that we wish to make it evident that we feel sincere good will toward all nations; that any action we take against the wrong-doings of that nation is taken with the greatest reluctance and only because the wrongdoing of that nation imposes a distinct, although painful, duty upon us; and yet that we do not intend ourselves to abstain from wrong-doing from any nation.

Until an efficient World League for Peace is in operation there process of formation, United States must depend upon itself for protection where its vital interests are concerned. All the youth of the nation should be trained in warlike exercises and in the use of arms, as well as in the indispensable virtues of courage, self-restraint, and endurance—so as to be fit for national defense. But the right arm of the nation must be its navy. Our navy is our most efficient peacemaker. In order to use the navy effectively we should clearly define to ourselves the policy we intend to follow and the limits over which we expect our power to extend. Our own coasts, Alaska, Hawaii, and the Panama Canal and its approaches should represent the sphere in which we should expect to be able single-handed to meet and master any opponent from overseas.

I exclude the Philippines. This is because I feel that the present administration has definitely committed us to a course of action which may very probably make the early and complete severance of the Philippines from us not merely desirable but necessary. I have never felt that the Philippines were of any special use to us. But I

viewed effectively by force of arms is to incur a serious responsibility which ought to be undertaken in a serious spirit. To enter into it with no intention of using force, or of preparing force, in order at need to make it effective, represents the kind of silliness which is worse than wickedness.

Above all we should keep our promises. The present administration was elected on the outright pledge of giving the Philippines independence. Apparently its course in the Philippine has proceeded upon the theory that the Filipinos are now fit to govern themselves. Whatever may be our personal and individual beliefs in this matter, we ought not as a nation to break faith or even to seem to break faith—hope therefore that the Philippines will be given their independence at an early date and without any guarantee from us which might in any way hamper our future action or compulsion to staying on the Asiatic coast. I do not believe we should keep any faithful whatever in the Philippines. Any kind of position by us in the Philippines merely results in making us our own kind of Achilles if we are attacked by a foreign power. The only kind of compensating benefit to us if we were to retain complete control over them and to continue the course of action which in the past 15 years has resulted in such immense financial benefit for them, then I should feel that it was our duty to stay and work for them in spite of the expense incurred by us and the risk we thereby ran. But inasmuch as we have now promised to leave them and as we are now transferring our power to work efficiently for and in them, I do not feel that we are warranted in staying in the islands in an equivalent hostile and incurring great risk to ourselves without conferring any real compensating advantage of a kind which we are bound to take into account, on the Philippines themselves. If the Filipinos are entitled to independence, then we are entitled to be freed from all the

responsibility and risk which our presence in the islands entails upon us.

The great nations of southernmost South America, Brazil, the Argentine and Chile, are now so far advanced in stability and power that there is no longer any need of applying the Monroe doctrine as far as they are concerned; and this also relieves us as regards Uruguay and Paraguay, the manner of which is well advanced, neither of which has any interests with which we need particularly concern ourselves. As regards all these powers, therefore, we now have no duty save that, doubtless if they got into difficulties and desired our aid, we would gladly extend it, just as, for instance, we would to Australia and Canada. But we can now proceed on the assumption that they are able to help themselves and that any help we should be required to give would be given by us as an auxiliary rather than as a principal.

Our naval problem, therefore, is primarily to provide for the protection of our own coasts and for the protection and policing of Hawaii, Alaska and the Panama canal and its approaches. This offers a definite problem which should be solved by our naval men. It is for them, having in view the lessons taught by the war to say what is the exact type of fleet we require, the number and kind of submarines, of destroyers, of mines and of ships to be used against hostilities in the air. In addition to the cruisers and great fighting craft which must sustain the backbone of the navy, civilians may be competent to pass the merits of the plans suggested by the naval men but it is the naval men themselves who must make and submit the plans. Lay opinion, however, should steadily keep certain elementary facts in mind.

The navy must primarily be used for offensive purposes. For, not the navy, are to be used for defense. The only permanently efficient type of defensive is the offensive. A portion and a very important portion, of our naval strength must be used with

mercenary part. We should develop officers and crews who have charge of them to the highest pitch of efficiency—for they will be useless in time of war unless they are aboard them have been trained in time of peace. These submarines, when used in connection with destroyers and with airships, can undoubtedly serve to minimize the danger of successful attack on our shores. But the prime lesson of this war, as regards the navy, is that a nation with a powerful sea-going navy, although it may suffer much annoyance and loss, yet is able on the whole to take the offensive and do great damage to a nation with a less powerful navy. Great Britain's naval superiority over Germany has enabled her completely to paralyze all Germany's sea commerce and to prevent goods from entering her ports. What is far more important, it has enabled the British to land four or five hundred thousand men to aid the French, and has enabled Canada and Australia to send a hundred thousand men from the opposite ends of the earth to Great Britain. If Germany had had the more powerful navy, which no one doubts that England would now have suffered the fate of Belgium.

The capital work done by the German cruisers in the Atlantic, the Pacific and in the Indian ocean shows how much can be accomplished by the way of hunting and damaging enemy by even the weaker power if possesses fine ships, well-handled, at the opposite, thousands of miles from their own base. We must not fail to recognize this. Neither must we feebly and fully to recognize the capital importance of submarines as well as airships, torpedo boat destroyers and mines, as proved by the events of the last three months. But nevertheless that has got occurred warrants us in feeling that we can afford to ease in our program of building battleships and cruisers, especially the former. The German submarines have done wonders in this war; their cruisers have done gallantly. But so far as Great Britain is concerned, the vital and

board state announced that none of the National guard regiments would be allowed to respond to the call of the president because they would be needed to prevent a Spanish invasion of that state the Spaniards, being about as likely to make such an invasion as we were to invade Timbuctoo or Turkistan. One congressman besought me to send a battleship to protect Jekyll Island off the coast of Georgia. Another congressman asked me to send a battleship to protect a summer colony which centered around a large Atlantic coast hotel in Connecticut. In my own neighborhood on Long Island, clauses were gravely inserted into the leases of property to the effect, that if the Spaniards destroyed the property the lessee should terminate the lease. The local chamber of commerce, the Chamber of Commerce, authorities, leading business men, from one end of the country to the other, hysterically demanded, each of them, that a ship should be stationed to defend some particular locality; the theory being that our navy should be strung along both seacoasts, each ship by itself, in a purely defensive attitude thereby making certain that even the Spanish navy could pick them all up in detail. One railway president came to protest to me against the choice of Tampa as a point of embarkation for our troops on the ground that his railway was entitled to its share of the profit of transporting troops and munitions of war and that his railway went to New Orleans. The very senators and congressmen who had done everything in their power to prevent the building up and the efficient training of the navy screamed and shrieked loudest to have the navy diverted from its proper purpose and used to protect unimportant ports. Surely our congressmen, and above all our people need to learn that in time of crises, peace treaties are worthless, and the ultra pacificists of both sexes merely a burden on a and a delusion to the country as a whole, and that the only permanently useful defense is the offensive, and that the navy is properly the main weapon of the navy.

Social Position Not Defined by Capital Blue Book or Precedent; So What Shall Milady Do That Will Be 'Just Right'?

THE M

Stanley Washburn in Collier's Weekly
Two Pictures.

Ten years ago the misery and mortification of the disastrous war with Japan hung like a cloud over all of Russia. The writer was here five times during that period. In Petrograd every form of civil and economic disorder was rampant. In the provinces were riots and confusion.

The press of the world groined about in letters six inches high that the dissolution of the empire was at hand. All over the land there was protest and unrest. Chaos and anarchy seemed the order of the day. As I look back now I can see that during this dismal period great good came, for in the hour of gloom and disaster was broken the ground for a new and better Russia, out of the darkness has come light.

No doubt what I write seems excessive and exaggerated to American and English readers, who think of Russia only as a mysterious and fatalistic menace, but that is exactly as a definite and realized fact. I know Russia 10 years ago and know now must believe. Perhaps the means of illustrating the official side in this war, and that during and the last, is by the narration of its incidents, pictures as it were of the heart of the Russian people 10 years apart.

In January, 1903, after the fall of Port Arthur and the collapse of Russian far eastern program, hostility toward the government was everywhere.

On the historic day of January 18, 1903, an attack was made by a monster petition signed, among others, by Neklyud, Prokopenko and other well known winter palace to present their grievances to the monarch.

This attack was well timed and had tremendous effect, and in the month of May 1903 a large number of the Russian people gathered in the city of Moscow to demand better and a reform of the government and the Russian program was set. The only important new development since

Stanley Washburn in Collier's Weekly

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The press of the world screamed aloud in letters six inches high that the dissolution of the empire was at hand. All over the land there was protest and unrest. Chaos and anarchy seemed the order of the day. As we look back now we can see that during this dismal period great good came home for in the hour of gloom and disaster was broken the ground for a new and better Russia, out of the darkness has come light.

No doubt what I write seems excessive and exaggerated to American and English readers, who think of Russia only as a mysterious and additional menace, but that is what is a definite and realized fact. As I knew Russia 10 years ago and as I know it now, I must believe. Perhaps the best means of illustrating the altered aspect in this war, and that during and after the last, is by the narration of two incidents, pictures as it were, out of the heart of the Russian people 10 years apart.

In January, 1905, after the fall of Port Arthur and the collapse of the Russian flag over the program, fought toward the government was everywhere.

On the historic day of January 18, 1905, an attorney was found in the monster petition, packed down to the Nevsky Prospekt and outstayed the winter rains to present their grievances to their emperor.

They came with white garb and green and orange sashes which ran to the knees. They were dressed in the fashion of the czar's army, and were led by a general in uniform, a man of some renown, called Count Potemkin, who was a friend of the czar and a friend of Russia's progress. The count of Potemkin was a very young man, a

seemed a dream. Since those dreadful days, slowly, subtly, and unseen, U. S. great forces of progress and new life have been moving. This neither the Germans nor perhaps even the Russians themselves fully realized until the declaration of war by Germany when over night there crystallized a national spirit of unity such as few countries can record. And on this day we have, almost in the exact spot of the incident of January 22, 1905, another picture. Let the two be contrasted. Before the winter palace an enormous semicircle, which stretched before the great old home of 12 years, forms one of the greatest plazas in Europe. And this is what we saw now: More than 200,000 people, of all classes and of all ranks, standing 4 hours in the blazing sun before a building within which was their monarch. Quietly and in order they waited without a murmur and with the patience of a giant statue of their race. Just this day, moved by the magnitude of the demonstration, appeared on the balcony overlooking the square.

For a while the entire throng sank into a hush and, with complete sympathy, sang the deep-throated anthems of the Russian race. For perhaps the first time since Napoleon's invasion Russia the people and their czar were one.

From Peasant to Prince.

The observer for a day might perhaps have said: "Ah, yes, this ever in the founding of a war. But it was Russia." The significant thing, however, is that Russian unity has passed but has grown steadily from that day.

And its growth has not been entirely of the spectacular kind, but of the slow and fundamental order which represented by millions and millions of humble individuals gladly giving their life to the new nationalism that I saw in the country. Here in Petrograd we see a chance in sentiment that is not false. The first night I arrived was ordered to go to a favorite restaurant where so many Russian visitors were going to sup and drink. The dining room was closed and I was informed that, unfortunately, we were more. The halls and rooms that 10 years ago were filled

with any Russian officers were not abandoned. I at last found the manager.

"What does it mean?" I asked curiously.

He smiled and extending his palm deprecatingly answered: "War. It is on account of the mobilization of our reservists. The morning after war was declared comes here a policeman at 11 in the morning and tells us that government occupies my dining room at \$ 30 for the mobilization of our troops. For many days they come here and take their arms and their uniforms. Now it is finished. They have all gone to the front. Nine hundred from this room."

"But your business?" I asked.

He has been ruined. No doubt the government paid you for your rooms."

He turned sharply as he replied:

"Paid? What for? It is our war, each man must contribute what he can. We are all doing it and gladly."

And this same sort of business was going on, so he told me, in 95 of the hotels and restaurants in Petrograd alone, and all gave freely, gladly and heartily.

It Is Hard on the Women.

I have seen dead and wounded victims of previous campaigns, and for weeks before Arthur watched the daily procession of stretcher bearers going to the rear. Later, for three weeks in a field hospital in Manchuria, I saw the dead afterwards of wars red carnage patiently accepting the fate of mangled limbs and shattered bodies that slung and shot had meted out to them. All of this was weaker to the account that one sees today throughout Russia wherever the list of the fallen is reported. Great crowds of women gather daily to scan these lists, and it is heart-rending sight to watch the faces of the tide going in and coming out of peasant women with shawls over their heads, hostile and crowd their sisters who have come in carriages. I cannot but for a moment within this chamber where even killed ones miserably and respectfully, as in the presence of death. But in this brief moment two faces stand clearly in memory. The one a peasant woman with shawl fallen about her shoulders, her face dead white and eyes in bars

The efficiency of the German personnel at sea has been no less remarkable than the efficiency of German personnel on land. This is due partly to the spirit of the nation and partly to what is itself a consequence of that spirit, the careful training of the navy during peace under the conditions of actual service. When early in 1909, our battle fleet returned from its 16 months' voyage around the world, there was no navy in the world which, size for size, ship for ship, was so well equipped and so high a pitch of efficiency. We owe ourselves to the truth if we hold that the same is true now. During the last 20 months, ever since Secretary Meyer left the navy department, there has been in our navy a steady falling-off relatively to other navies. It was quite impossible to avoid it while on national affairs were handed as they have recently been handed to the president who intrusts the departments of state and the navy to generalists like Messrs. Bryan and Denham, who, like Messrs. Bryan and Denham, deliberately invites disaster. In event of serious complications with a formidable foreign opponent. On the whole, there is no class of our citizens, big or small, who so emphatically deserve woe of the country as the officers and the enlisted men of the army and navy. No navy in the world has such fine stuff out of which to make men-of-war-men. But it must be heartily backed up, heartily supported, and sedulously trained. It must be treated well, and above all, it must be treated so as to encourage the best among them, and sharply discriminating against the worst. The utmost possible efficiency should be demanded of them. They are emphatically, and in every sense of the word, men; and real men need the constant, constant policy

"Uniforms for Women" is the starting suggestion in an article in the November Atlantic by W. L. George, the English feminist. Calling the fashion of the day a "new hysteria," and charging that women are "ruining the social system," leading "humanity" "toward poverty, envy, discontent, frivolity, starvation, prostitution," the general and social degradation, she claims that "nothing can mitigate the evils until women are allowed to wear clothing as men do: until, namely, they decide to wear uniform." Mr. George places the possibility of this revolutionary step, and even ventures a tentative description of the uniform. His brilliant argument, on the subject new to the hearts of one sex and the pocket books of the other, may well cause a revulsion of feeling against the tyranny of Polrot.

Equally likely is the first of the Atlantic's war articles. Under the title of "The Mailed Fist and Its Prophet," H. L. Mencken represents the millions of Germany as the active disciples of Nietzsche, the anti-Christian philosopher who has turned university professors into field marshals of military thought. "The weak and the botched," said Nietzsche, "must perish," and the strong should be helped to perish. "You say that a good cause halloes every war?" . . . I tell you that a good war halloes every cause!"

Other articles are "The European Tragedy," a broad treatment of fundamental aspects, by Gustav von Frensdorff; the Italian blackguard, "British Liberalism and the War," by J. J. Lebel; a thoughtful statement to the present position and future possibilities of the pacifist forces in England, the defense of the nikado's action at Kim Chaun, by Kiyeeshi K. Kawakami, entitled "Japan and the European War," and a brief article from the pen of John Jay Chapman, revealing America's

A black and white photograph of a large steamship, likely a battleship, viewed from the side. The ship has four prominent funnels and is sailing on the water. The image is framed by a thick black border.

draw them up the trunk and in a

QUITTING BUSINESS!

Sale Commences Monday Morning at the Emporium

The Emporium

Stoves and Ranges

—One of our most important clearances will be on stoves, coming as it does this time of the year. Look over these bargains.

PENINSULAR RANGES

—At our regular prices these Ranges are by far the best values obtainable. Here is an opportunity that seldom comes to obtain strictly high-grade Ranges at sacrifice prices.

—6 hole Rival Peninsular Range, 16 inch oven; has guarantee bond, which insures perfect satisfaction. Our regular price \$32.50; price now, **\$29.25**

—Water front adds \$3.15.

—Same kind with 18 inch oven; \$36.19 value for **\$32.40**

—Six hole Quality Peninsular Range, 16 inch oven, polished top that never needs blacking; very plain and durable nickel finish. Regular price \$38.50, for **\$34.65**

—18-inch oven, regular \$42.00, for **\$37.80**

—20 inch oven, regular \$45.50, for **\$40.95**

—Water front 1/2 shape which furnishes abundance of hot water, adds \$3.15.

—All cast iron reservoirs, for any size, adds **\$6.25**; regular price is \$7.50.

COLE'S HOT BLAST HEATERS

—An opportunity to save.

—\$11.00 size for **\$9.90**

—\$13.50 size for **\$12.15**

—\$16.00 size for **\$14.40**

—\$18.50 size for **\$16.65**

—\$21.00 size for **\$18.90**

A WORD ABOUT THE FUTURE OF PENINSULAR RANGES

AND

COLE'S HOT BLAST HEATERS

—Our Mr. Newsome, while in the east, secured for Hibbard & Co. the sole agency for these two makes of good stoves, so you need have no fear in purchasing, that either will not be handled in the future in Colorado Springs.

Stationery Bargains

—Our regular 50c box paper, slightly soiled boxes; just a few left; while they last, box **15c**

—Our Hammer mill bond, 10c tablets; only a few left; while they last, **3c**

—Our regular 10c Poppy linen tablets; sale price **5c**

—Our stiff back composition books, regular 10c values; sale price **5c**

—White candles, dozen **5c**

—Pen points, regular 5c dozen; sale price, dozen **3c**

—Our large pencil school tablets, regular price 5c; sale price **4c**

—Our large Colorado Springs date line tablet, regular price 15c; sale price **11c**

—Also our 10c date line tablet; sale price **8c**

—Keith's linen paper, one pound in box; 25c value for box **29c**

—Initial writing paper, 50c value; sale price **25c**

Large Rolls Toilet Paper 6 for 25c

—Good quality white crepe paper, bought months ago to sell at 4 rolls for 25c; while it lasts you get it at **6 for 25c**

Canvas Gloves 5c

—Heavy weight, knit wrists, 10c value; special pair **5c**

Fixtures For Sale

—Cash registers at \$7.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00. Cash carriers, show cases, counters, soda fountain, adding machine, typewriter, a very fine safe with strong vault, office desks, and various other fixtures. Better see these if you want bargains.

Exceptional Bargains in Chinaware and Glassware

GLASSWARE, 2 FOR 5c

—Glass tumblers with fluted bottom; blown glasses, grape juice size; individual salts; birthday candle holders with candle in colonial glass ware. Your choice at **2 for 5c**

—A very nice selection of plain white Austrian china for decorating, plain edges. Such low prices have never been known!

—Our best quality of vegetable dishes, oblong and round shapes, from our open stock patterns; 30c values for **25c**

—Decorated gravy boats, 49c value for **25c**

—Large size pitcher, decorated; 50c value for **25c**

—White covered vegetable dishes, 45c values for **25c**

—Covered sugars, 65c values for **25c**

—Creamers, 55c values for **25c**

—Covered butter dishes, 65c values for **25c**

—Nice assortment of breakfast plates, 15c and 20c values for **8c**

—Oatmeal, 15c and 10c values for **8c**

—Gold and white teacups and saucers, 20c values at **8c**

—Copper soup tins gold and white, 20c values for **8c**

—Pie plates, 15c values for **8c**

—Dinner plates, all decorated patterns, 20c and 25c values for **14c**

—Large size Bowls, 25c values, **14c**

—Decorated cup and saucers, 20c values for **14c**

—7-inch vegetable dishes, round and oblong; 35c values for **14c**

—10 and 12-inch platters, 35c and 60c values for **14c**

YOUR CHOICE OF ANY OF THESE ARTICLES AT 4c

—Spice jars, match holders and individual creamers, in brown Guernsey ware; 10c values **4c**

—Fancy china vases, in many shapes and sizes; values up to 15c at **4c**

—Children's china mugs, 5c and 10c values at **4c**

—Pearl finish, china handle, jewel baskets and pin trays; 15c values, **4c**

—Fancy fruit decorated fruit dishes, 15c values at **4c**

—Plain white vegetable dishes and in individual platters; 15c values at **4c**

—Japanese decorated sauce dishes and bread and butter plates; regular, 15c values **4c**

—Near cut glass and plain creamers, 10c values **4c**

—Best oblong colonial sherbets on stem, 10c values **4c**

—Star cut glass sugars, 10c values, **4c**

—Two sizes glass goblets, 10c values for **4c**

—Near cut glass pickle dishes, in oblong and fancy shapes; 10c values for **4c**

—Finger bowls in near cut glass, 10c values **4c**

—Cut salt and pepper shakers, 10c values **4c**

YOUR CHOICE AT 8c EACH

—Large china plaques, 49c values, **8c**

—Japanese cups and saucers, 25c values **8c**

—Decorated spoon trays, 15c values for **8c**

—Fancy decorated bread and butter plates, in Austrian china, coupe shape; 15c values **8c**

—Fruit plates, 25c values **8c**

—Bread and butter plates, 15c values for **8c**

—Children's cups and saucers, 15c values for **8c**

—Gold and white plates, dessert and breakfast size; 15c and 20c values, **8c**

—Soup plates, in blue and white decorated; 20c values **8c**

—Green and gold bordered plates, 15c and 20c values **8c**

—Decorated sugars, 25c values **8c**

—Fancy decorated china powder boxes and hair receivers; 25c values for **8c**

—Fancy decorated salts and peppers, 15c values **8c**

—15c shaving mugs and children's mugs **8c**

—Fancy cream pitchers, 15c and 20c values **8c**

The Entire Stock of The Emporium To Be Sold!

The fact that L. J. Newsome, the largest shareholder of the Emporium, an incorporated company, is to be manager and buyer for the new departments on the fourth floor of the "Greater Hibbard Store" means simply this: The entire stock of merchandise of the EMPORIUM must be sold, as the business is to be DISCONTINUED. WE ARE QUITTING BUSINESS!

—Now, we have all too short a time to close out our large and varied stocks. The need of haste is evidenced by the price reductions we will offer you, and a great many of which are shown in this advertisement.

In our announcements we have tried to explain our position clearly and honestly. The EMPORIUM as a store will soon be a remembrance only, but the personalities which have meant its life are all going into a larger and broader opportunity. With Mr. Newsome, will go into the "GREATER HIBBARD STORE" the capable salespeople who have served you, we trust in a satisfactory way, at the EMPORIUM. The new proposition seems so attractive and opens up to us, as individuals, such great opportunities that it is with less regret that we announce the closing of the EMPORIUM. WE FEEL ASSURED OF YOUR GOOD WISHES!

The great money saving opportunities open up tomorrow, Monday, at nine a.m.

Extra sales people to wait on you!

Read this page, check the items. Be here early Monday!

Chinaware and Glassware

YOUR CHOICE AT 10c

—Best grade blown glass sherbets, with low handle; 15c values **10c**

—Star cut berry sugars and creamers, regular 25c values **8c**

—Colonial handled jelly dishes, 15c and 25c values **8c**

—Best grade blown glass sherbets on saucer-shape stem; 25c values **8c**

—Near cut berry dishes, 9-inch size; 25c values **8c**

—Banana dishes, on stem, 25c values for **8c**

—Cake salvers in plain glass, on stems; 25c values **10c**

—Colonial and blown glass finger bowls, 25c values **10c**

—25c colonial covered butter dishes for **10c**

—Near cut creamers, sugars, colonial creamers, sugars; 25c values **10c**

—Colonial vases in three sizes; values up to 25c at **10c**

—Vinegar cruets in colonial patterns; 25c values at **10c**

Matches 2 boxes for 5c

—These are our high grade matches. Special, 2 boxes **5c**

Many Bargains in Household and Kitchen Necessities

YOUR CHOICE AT 3c EACH

—Tin cake pans, 5c values **3c**

—Loose bottom cake tins, 10c values for **3c**

—Gray granite cake pans, 10c values for **3c**

—Tin pot covers, regular 5c **3c**

—Tin pie pans, 5c and 10c values **3c**

—Tin dippers **3c**

—Aluminum salt and pepper shakers, 5c and 10c values **3c**

—Aluminum folding cups, 5c and 10c values **3c**

—Knives, including cake, bread, butcher knives, values up to 10c **3c**

—Meat forks, 10c values **3c**

—Pancake turners, 10c values **3c**

—Van Dusen measuring cups, 5c values **3c**

—Kitchen salts and peppers, 5c values for **3c**

—Apple corers, 5c values **3c**

—Tin cups and gray cups, 5c and 10c values **3c**

BARGAINS AT 39c

—Gray granite double cooker, 1-quart size; 59c value **39c**

—Gray granite teakettle, 65c value for **39c**

—Aluminum stew pans, 60c value for **39c**

—Tin dinner pails, 50c value **39c**

—White enamel chambers, values up to 65c for **39c**

—Brown and white enamel teapots, 70c value **39c**

—Brown and white Berlin kettles, values up to 85c **39c**

SPECIALS AT 11c EACH

—15c tin dish pans **11c**

—Three sizes gray granite pudding pans; 15c values **11c**

—15c wire carpet beaters, wooden and nickel towel bars; 15c values **11c**

—Blue enamel sink strainers, 15c values **11c**

—Granite dippers, regular 15c, at **11c**

—Nesco flour sifters, reg. 15c, at **11c**

—White and blue enamel pie pans, 15c values **11c**

—Nickel crumb trays, reg. 15c, at **11c**

—Wire soap racks, reg. 15c, at **11c**

—15c japanned dust pans, quart granite bucket with cover; 15c values for **11c**

—15c saw cutters **11c**

—15c tin angel food cake pans **11c**

—White enamel cups and saucers, 15c values **11c**

BARGAINS AT 7c

—Japanned dust pans, 10c value **7c**

—Tin quart measuring cups, 10c value **7c**

—Individual nickel teapots, 10c value for **7c**

—7 and 8-inch fry pans, 10c value **7c**

—Wonder egg whip, 10c value **7c**

—10c graters, special at **7c**

—Handi-Quick potato baker, 10c value **7c**

—Wooden and tin mouse traps, 10c values **7c**

—Dover egg beaters, 10c values **7c**

—Strainers, tea, soup and gravy; values up to 15c for **7c**

—Cake tins, in clean cut style, 40c values **7c**

—Knife sharpeners, 10c value **7c**

—Three-arm nickel towel bars, 10c values **7c**

BARGAINS AT 2c

—Wire egg whips **2c**

—Tea strainers **2c**

—Aluminum folding drinking cups, regular 5c value **2c**

—Aluminum candlesticks **2c**

—Star and heart shape cookie cutters **2c**

—Tin funnels, regular 5c, at **2c**

—Tin cups, 5c size for **2c**

—Aluminum tooth pick holders, regular 5c value **2c**

BARGAINS AT 1c

—Tin tea and dessert spoons **1c**

—Van Dusen egg whip **1c**

—Large variety cookie cutters **1c**

—Tea strainers **1c**

—Mouse traps **1c**

—Paper plates **1c**

The Emporium

Garden Tool Specials

—14-tooth malleable iron rake, 25c value **16c**

—Steel rake with bow braces, 5c values **37c**

—14-tooth steel rake, extra good; 5c values **67c**

—14-tooth steel rake, 45c values **28c**

—K. K. spade, no better made; 5c values **85c**

—K. K. spading fork, all steel, \$1.25 values **75c**

—Steel hoes, with 2 pronged end; 50c values **36c**

—Steel hoe, with extra good handle; 50c values **32c**

—Solid steel shovel, shovel, \$1.55 values for **98c**

—5-point pitchfork, \$1.25 values **95c**

—Furnace scoops, 75c values **49c**

Useful Articles in Hardware

CHOICE FOR 6c

—Butt hinges, sizes up to 3 inches, regular price 10c

—Pointing trowels, regular price 10c

—Push buttons, regular price 10c

—Clevis, regular price 10c

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"Watch the Buicks Go By"

Gathered For Gazette Readers

Edited by T. W. Ross

CRIMSON CRUSHES ELIS, 36-0; ILLINOIS WINS THE WESTERN TITLE FROM WISCONSIN

HARVARD ELEVEN, GREATEST IN HISTORY OF FOOTBALL, BURIES YALE 36 TO 0 BEFORE 71,000

Crimson Machine Rushes Up and Down the Field at Will; Score Next to Greatest Either Ever Made

No Game Ever Provided Such a Spectacle or So Many Thrills; Coolidge Makes History by Running 98 Yards for Touchdown on Fumble

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21.—Harvard's football juggernaut crushed the Yale eleven by a score of 36 to 0 in the Blue "bowl" here this afternoon while 71,000 spectators watched the gridiron rout in stupefied amazement.

The Crimson machine rushed up and down the field almost at will and when the 60 minutes of battle had elapsed had succeeded in rolling up the largest number of points ever registered against the Eli eleven. With the exception of the 1885 Yale victory of 48 to 0, it was the greatest score ever made in the 34 games played since 1875.

The one-sided score fails to give the slightest inkling of the thrilling scope of the play or the remarkable strategy and individual brilliancy with which the game bristled. Every second or third play brought the thousands to their feet, so intense was the excitement and so spectacular the play. No game of equal caliber on eastern football fields in many years has provided such a spectacle.

It seemed at times as though the contest was a carefully prepared spectacle, wherein climax followed climax until the spectators were bewildered by the rapid succession of runs, passes and kicks, which were turned into scores with almost as much rapidity as the Harvard team from the best of these kaleidoscopic changes were the fumbles Yale contributed in the shadow of the Crimson goal posts, and which Harvard turned into additional touchdowns.

The grip of the game held spellbound the greatest gathering of football enthusiasts ever assembled for an intercollegiate contest in this country. Seventy-one thousand spectators massed in the newest and largest of college stadiums formed a picture almost as thrilling as the combat of the Crimson and Blue jerseys athletes.

The celebrating antics of the Crimson undergraduates included the snake

and Francke broke through or around the Yale lines for steady gains until inside the Blues 10-yard line. Here Mahan's short, but perfect, forward pass to Hardwick resulted in the first touchdown from which Hardwick failed to kick goal.

There was no further scoring in the quarter, although Yale appeared to have made two points on a safety by Mahan when the Harvard left half-back kicked a rolling ball over his own goal line and fell upon it. The officials decided that it was a touchback, however.

Harvard struck savagely in the second quarter. Starting from their own 40-yard line, Mahan, Hardwick and Bradlee carried the ball across the lines in rapid succession until Francke was given the pluck for the final plunge. He fumbled, but, following the ball like a flash, fell on it as it rolled across the goal line for Harvard's second score. Hardwick failed again at the try for goal. Here Yale woke up.

Runs 98 For Touchdown.

Taking a punt on her 25-yard line the Blue rammed her way through the Harvard line to her opponents' 27-yard line, Knowles starring. The Crimson forwards stiffened and Yale resorted to a forward pass, Knowles to Ainsworth, for 10 yards. Then Knowles resumed his line-battering. A yard or two at a time, he hammered his way to Harvard's two-yard line but his efforts went for naught, for on the final rush, he dropped the ball and Coolidge, left end of the Crimson eleven, hurried himself at the spheroid and, scooping it up on a dead run, started for the Yale goal, 98 yards away.

Coached to follow every move of the ball, the Crimson players streamed along in the wake of the flying Coolidge, ready to ward off tacklers in his rear. It was well they did, for LeGore and Wilson, two of Yale's fastest sprinters, were soon sweeping over the turf at terrific speed.

Clever blocking and checking by Hardwick, Mahan and Trumbull protected the tiring runner until he had crossed the line for the third touchdown, from which Hardwick kicked goal. In the history of football, which goes back to 1873, but four longer runs have been made following a fumble, and those were in the days when the field was longer than the present 100-yard dimensions.

Harvard set out to run up a record score, but the Yale fighting spirit was in evidence although the players were crudely prepared for the Crimson perfect attack. Swept back steadily, they fought every foot of the ground until Mahan was forced to kick a field goal from the 25-yard mark, when Harvard's running attack had been checked by a fair defense and a 15-yard penalty for holding.

Make Final Effort.

Shortly after the opening of the third quarter, one of LeGore's kicks was partly blocked and Wallace center recovered the rolling ball for Harvard on Yale's 20-yard line. Mahan and Francke aided by a Yale penalty, carried the ball to the 1-yard line where Mahan swept around left end for a touchdown from which Hardwick kicked goal.

Yale then went back to the open game and, using lateral and forward passes, several times drove the Crimson team backward, aided by a sensational run by LeGore. With the ball still in her possession Yale opened the final period with a last desperate drive at the Harvard goal line, which brought out the true power of the Crimson defense. Scoville, the Eli's punting back, called into the game with the ball inside Harvard's 32-yard line, hurried himself three times at the opposing line only to be hurled back with little or no gain. As a last resort, Yale tried a forward pass, LeGore to Brann, but the Eli's left end was buried under a mass of Crimson-jerseyed opponents and Harvard had regained the ball on downs.

Mahan immediately pointed out in danger. Following a series of rushes and punts, Mahan intercepted LeGore's forward pass and Harvard started her final march for a touchdown from her

own 38-yard line. When Harvard reached the Yale 12-yard line there was injected into the game the most spectacular and sensational piece of football strategy ever seen on an eastern gridiron.

Brickley in Amid Cheers.

Just as the teams were lining up a great yell arose from the stands and Captain Brickley, operating upon the appendixitis early in October, was seen rushing across the field to the scene of play. The Crimson leader replaced Francke at fullback and prepared apparently to execute a field goal.

The Yale line and secondary defense spread out to block the kick. It was but another bit of Crimson generalship, however, for Brickley, standing far back, was but a spectator of the play wherein Mahan and Bradlee in two rushes carried the ball to Yale's one-yard mark. Harvard was over-eager and a holding penalty drove them back 15 yards. The Crimson retained 10 yards with a forward pass Mahan to Coolidge while Brickley watched the other life players outmaneuver the Yale line.

Again the Harvard leader went through the motions of preparing to kick a field goal while Watson made a forward pass to Hardwick to the fifth and final touchdown of the game. Brickley then closed his football career at Harvard by kicking an easy goal and trotted off the field amid a tumult of cheers in which the Yale as well as the Harvard sections joined.

First Period.

Harvard won the toss and elected to defend the south goal. Yale gave the Crimson the kickoff and Mahan booted to LeGore, who came back 30 yards from the seven-yard mark. Two attempts failed to gain and LeGore turned to Mahan on Harvard's 20-yard line. The Harvard back went all the way to Yale's 37-yard mark Knowles tackling him from the rear.

Using Bradlee three times and Mahan once, the Crimson made a first down on the 25-yard line. Bradlee hit the line for five yards and Francke made six on a fake kick. Then repeated for five more and Bradlee, on a drop pass went to the five-yard mark. Talbot threw a wing shift for a loss, but Hardwick took a forward pass from Mahan and scored a touchdown around Brann. The Crimson needed only 11 rushes to score from the 27-yard line. Hardwick missed a hard goal. Score, Harvard 6; Yale 0.

Knowles ran the second kickoff back 13 yards from the 15-yard line. A pass lost seven yards and Ainsworth was thrown for a loss of five more. LeGore punted to his own 47-yard mark. Harvard made one first down, then Yale stiffened and Mahan threw a forward pass out of bounds. It was Yale's ball on their 30-yard mark. LeGore punted over the Harvard goal line. Yale claimed Mahan touched the ball before it crossed and claimed a safety, which was not allowed.

Second Period.

Starting from their 20-yard mark the Harvard backs ripped off gains of 17, 14, 15, five and eight yards. This a penalty of 15 yards for holding halted them and Mahan was forced back 20 yards on an attempted forward pass. Mahan punted and LeGore returned it. The ball was Harvard's on the 15-yard line when the period ended.

Yale's left was at once attacked by Mahan. Starting that end for successive runs of 14 and 22 yards. Then Hardwick went into action, later for seven yards. Watson replaced LeGore. Bradlee and Francke made a first down on the Blue nine-yard line. On a delayed pass Mahan made six yards. There was a fumble on the next play the ball rolling across the line. Francke fell on it for a touchdown. Hardwick again missed a hard goal. Score, Harvard 12; Yale 0.

Yale tried kicking off this time. Carter replaced Stubbins and Bradlee was forced to kick out of bounds. Harvard tried rushing again, but Yale forced a punt. LeGore running it back from his own 25 to Harvard's 55-yard mark. Knowles made the first down. He was used twice this time and with three to go on the fourth shot down a forward pass to Ainsworth on Harvard's 11-yard mark.

Eight rushes had gained 75 yards. Harvard was just 17 yards away from a touchdown. Then LeGore was stopped at center and on the next play fumbled. Coolidge recovered and sprinted the length of the field for the third Harvard score. Hardwick kicked a goal. Score, Harvard 19; Yale 0.

Walden kicked off and Mahan came back 20 yards to the 36-yard mark. On the second play, Bradlee went through center standing up and ran to Yale's 30-yard mark. Two more plays gained 10 yards. Harvard was penalized 15 for holding. Mahan's attempt at a field goal was blocked but Harvard recovered. Kink took Bradlee's place. From a 40-yard mark Hardwick made six yards. Then Yale held Mahan kicked short for a field goal and LeGore fumbled on his 10-yard line, Harvard again recovering. Again Yale held and on his third try, this time from the 45-yard mark, Mahan drop-kicked a goal. Score, Harvard 22; Yale 0.

Walden kicked off and Harvard had advanced to its own 43-yard mark when the half ended.

Third Period.

Walden kicked off to Mahan on the 10-yard line. Mahan ran back 27 yards. After two short gains, Mahan punted and LeGore's return punt was blocked. Wallace got it at Yale's 20-yard mark. Yale lost five for offside and Mahan and Francke plowed through to the five-yard mark. Francke was stopped, but Mahan turned the end, going to the line where he deliberately downed the ball. Francke then made the touchdown and Hardwick kicked goal. Score, Harvard 29; Yale 0.

Harvard was given the kickoff and Mahan booted far over the goal line. Wallace foolishly tackled. Yale men 10 yards back of the point and were hurt. Bigelow taking his place, Yale drop-kicked from the 26-yard mark and using a cross-cross and long lateral and forward passes, ended the ball

to Harvard's 42-yard mark. Another forward pass, LeGore to Talbot, put the ball only 27 yards from the goal. Watson then intercepted a pass on his 10-yard line, stopping a game rally by the Blue. Mahan punted and Yale resumed rushing from her 34-yard mark. A lateral forward pass combination was grounded and LeGore punted. On the first rush Mahan went 11 yards and dropped the ball but Coolidge recovered. Mahan punted and again Harvard broke up the lateral forward pass. LeGore punted and Mahan was thrown without gain on Harvard's 40-yard mark. In the next exchange, Hardwick was hurt and C. A. Coolidge replaced him. Yale rushing from her 24-yard line with the aid of a forward pass of 12 yards and a big hole which Wilson found, carried the ball to Harvard's 44-yard line. Scoville replaced Knowles and L. Cutting took Parsons' position. On a lateral pass LeGore carried the ball for Yale's biggest gain, 29 yards but failed on an attempt to repeat. Yale held the ball 15 yards from Harvard's goal when the period ended.

Fourth Period.

Logan, Parsons and Hardwick went back into the Harvard line when the last quarter started. Yale tried desperately to score. LeGore shot a lateral pass to Wilson who went to the five-yard mark. Scoville drove over the line for the first down only nine feet from the goal. Talbot heeled the kick, but was stopped. Then Yale fumbled and LeGore was forced back to the 18-yard mark. It was fourth down and LeGore dropped back as if for a field goal. Instead he forward-passed to Brann, who was thrown hard on the 13-yard mark where Harvard took the ball on downs. Watson again replaced Logan and Withington replaced Watson.

Mahan punted and Yale's next attempt resulted in a forward pass going out of bounds 13 yards from the Harvard goal. King made a good run to Harvard's 28-yard line, then gave way to Bradlee. Brickley went in and dropped back as if for a drop kick. It was a fake and Mahan went to the five-yard mark. Bradlee gained four yards and Mahan two feet. With 12 inches to go Harvard was penalized 15 yards for holding. Again Brickley dropped back, but it was a forward pass, Mahan to Coolidge, who went 10 yards. Watson then threw another forward pass to Hardwick for a touchdown. Brickley kicked goal. Score, Harvard 36; Yale 0.

Mahan kicked off and Yale used every lateral and forward pass in its repertoire. McKinick failed to gain at center as the game ended.

Sam Johnson has announced that he is not a candidate for the Noel Pease prize.

ILLINOIS REAIS-BADGERS AND TAKES TITLE

Wisconsin Can't Resist Fierce Plunges of Brilliant Backs; Score 24-9

POGUE AND MACOMBER STAR

Forward Pass Used Frequently; Several Long Runs Mark the Game

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 21.—The powerful Illinois eleven won a clear title to the western conference championship here today by taking its final game of the season from the University of Wisconsin by a score of 24 to 9.

Illinois made three touchdowns by way of Pogue and Macomber, and one field goal, and the Badgers made one touchdown and a safety. The Wisconsin line could not resist the fierce plunges, and with the visitors' brilliant backfield, the Cardinal had little chance to win.

First Period.

Wisconsin won the toss and elected to defend the east goal. Watson caught the kickoff on the 10-yard line, but was fumbled without gaining. Wisconsin lost on a fumble. Clark recovered and roved 50 yards for an Illinois touchdown. Macomber kicked goal. Pogue's terrific line smashes Illinois won its way to Wisconsin's 10-yard line, where it was held. Macomber added three points by a drop kick from the 25-yard line. First quarter, Illinois 10, Wisconsin 0.

Second Period.

Illinois got within striking distance of Wisconsin's goal when Wisconsin took the ball on a fumble and kicked out. Illinois tried a forward pass which

Pullen Breaks Speed Records in America

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 21.—Edo Tuller, of the same at which he drove to the Grand Prix at Santa Monica, Cal., covered the 100-mile distance in 11:15 and 100 miles in 1:15. This was his eighth preliminary work. He is from Road Race, Thunders, his day and is the fastest time ever made on an American roadway. His record is 1:15 in America.

Third Period.

Macomber kicked the Pogue's who returned 5 yards of the Illinois end and in two more plays Wisconsin scored touchdowns carrying 10 and 15 yards. Pogue kicked goal. Macomber made 15 yards left end and then a safety. Pogue's pass which failed. Straining for Wisconsin ran 30 yards to Illinois' 16-yard line, where he was downed by Macomber. A penalty gave Wisconsin 7 more. The next play gained a yard. Two more followed and on the next play Illinois held for downs. A safety netted 2 points for Wisconsin and the period ended, Illinois 17, Wisconsin 9.

Fourth Period.

Pogue was downed in his tracks on recovering the ball on the kickoff. Illinois made desperate attacks on the Wisconsin line but for some time the Badgers were able as a rule to block their plays. Macomber tried a field goal from the 35-yard line, which fell short by a few inches. Pogue worked his way 40 yards through all interference for Illinois' third touchdown. Macomber kicked goal. The fleet Pogue got away for 20 yards through the line. A drop kick failed and Wisconsin recovered the ball. Taylor made 10 and Smith 5. Bellows tried a pass without success. Bellows tried several more aerial throws, each ending without advantage. Final score, Illinois 24, Wisconsin 9.

Still Tennis Weather

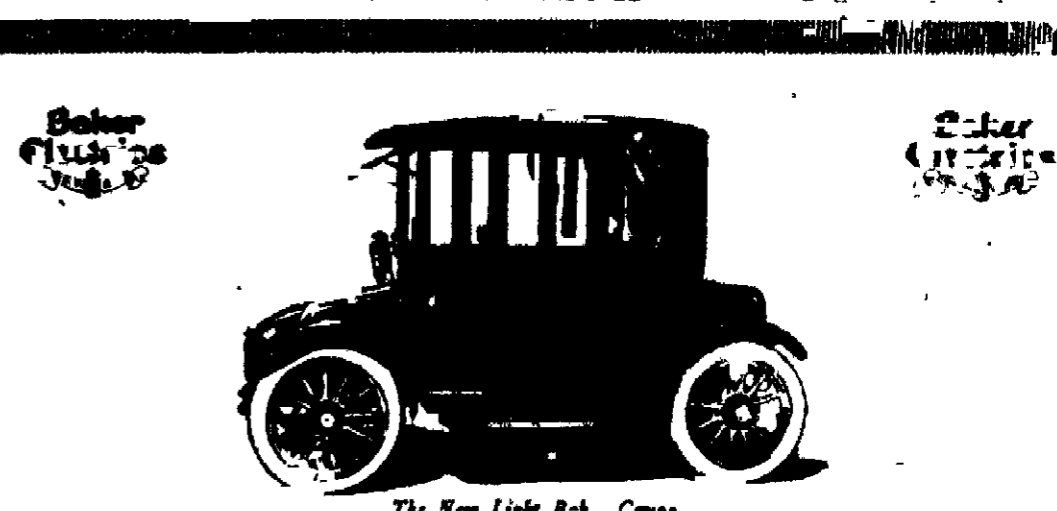
We've a few of the very best grade Tennis Rackets that we will sell at a great reduction as long as they last. This is an opportunity to get a really good racket cheap.

All 1914 Tennis Balls, fully guaranteed, now three for \$1.00, or \$3.75 a dozen.

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Light Weight Baker Electric's

Two Baker Models Cover the Whole Range of "Speed Car" Service

THE day has come for adjusting the size of a car to meet individual requirements. Unnecessary size, unnecessary weight and unnecessary seating capacity are not only inconvenient—they are a handicap to economical operation. Baker Electric's meet this situation, on the one hand, with The New Light four-passenger Coupe, instantly convertible into a two or a three-passenger car, and on the other hand, with a light five-passenger Double Drive Brougham for people who really require a very large car. These two models cover the whole range of enclosed car demand with a passenger capacity which economically meets every owner's actual requirements.

The New Light Baker Coupe

THE New Light Baker Coupe weighs half a ton less than most five-passenger electric cars. Of all high grade coupes it is the lightest. Light weight has always been a characteristic of Baker construction. In the new Coupe this characteristic reaches its highest development. Consider the results: the relief in maneuvering through congested traffic, in steering over rough pavements, the saving in expense, of less battery equipment, less power consumption, less wear on tires.

Style Vehicles

THE Electric is more than a convenience; it is a style vehicle. In this respect the Baker Coupe and Brougham set a new standard. Their interiors are unusual—simple and rich without needless adornment. Fabrics, specially woven to our own design, give to each car an individual distinction. Port colors predominate in effects that are novel. Artists have designed these luxurious cars, and they have reduced beauty to its simplest terms. Not a faulty outline nor a wrong proportion anywhere disturbs the perfect balance. The whole impression is one of excellence, refinement, good taste—a charming setting for a lovely woman.

High Speed—40 m.p.h. Mileage

THIS new car will make 23 miles per hour—remarkable speed in an electric designed above all else for economical operation. It will go as far at any speed with 32 cells of battery as heavier cars with 40 to 42 cells. A saving of one-fourth in battery expense, and what is still more important, a saving of one-fourth in battery weight.

Disappearing Front Seats

AMOST attractive feature, introducing a luxury entirely new just the seating capacity is instantly wanted for two, three or four people. When not in use, front seats fold out of the way, affording an unobstructed view ahead and a driver's view before enjoyed in a Coupe. Think of the desirability of having at will a two, three or four-passenger car.

The Baker Motor Vehicle Company, Cleveland
Strang Garage Co.
Phone 725

GAIETY AND GRACE IN EVENING FROCKS

Chic Combinations of Velvet and Lace in Black or Contrasting Colors; The Gay Touch of Artificial Flowers

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—With fluffy trimmings and full skirts of materials light and airy, the evening gown of the day is a sparkling affair of lace and chiffon. The lace is combined with velvet thus giving what might have been a dignified dress, a touch of gaiety.

Cloth of gold or silver are strong features of the evening's novelty fabrics.

edges of the V-shaped neck and the extremely short sleeves of the net are outlined with a narrow, basementerie, composed alternately of one long bead and a rhinestone. In the front at the point of the V neck a bright red rose gives life and zest to the entire costume.

The gown of black lace and velvet which is used for the illustration is made over a slip of white charmeuse having an outer lining of gold metal net. The bodice of black chiffon velvet is made in a surplice blouse effect. The plain net across the front is over the metal net. The sleeves are a mere ruffle over each shoulder. The wide skirt of lace through which glimmers the metal and white is rather short, as is the style for the dresses for day or evening wear. A rosy, colored flower is used at the closing of the waist.

A gown simple and wonderfully effective is made of salmon colored chiffon velvet. The skirt is full skirted several times at the top to make the gathers fall easily and gracefully. At the bottom of this skirt is a six-inch ruffle gathered over a thick cord. The edge is not hemmed, but finished with



Black Lace and Velvet Over a Charmeuse and Metal Net Undergarment

These are entirely different from metal cloths which we have previously used. They are warranted not to tarnish and are as light as silk and as transparent as chiffon. On gowns of shell pink the silver is most attractively used as a trim, or as a long and graceful sash. Cloth of gold on white is dainty and charming beyond words. It also combines with almost any of the other colors dark or light.

A combination of black panne velvet and cloth of silver is stunning in its simplicity. The three-flounce skirt is of silver, each flounce bound with a bias strip of itself, with the edge unpressed, that it may look almost like a cord. The bodice is made of a strip of panne velvet, which is placed basque fashion over an underbodice of net. The



A Frock of Cloth of Silver Combined With Shell-Pink Panné Velvet

a machine-made net. The waist is composed of a net and lace foundation over which is draped a wide piece of the bias velvet with picot edges, giving the effect of a low waistline and reaching as high as the point of the V-neck. At the back the velvet dropped lower than the front showing the latest line around the hips.

Another dress worthy of note is made on an undergarment of white charmeuse and metal net. The lower section is of heavy golden yellow net with a heavy design all over it in long narrow gold bands. Above that is a flounce of a charmingly white cloth of gold. The artificial flower is a feature of almost every gown. It adds the note of contrast, the brilliant touch that gives zest or the depth of character necessary to the successful completion of any gown.

These flowers are made of silk and velvet in colors natural and unnatural. The important thing is not how near to nature they can be made but to have the color contrast which tells on the dress if it is to be worn upon the lines of the dress. The flowers are made of silk and velvet in colors natural and unnatural. The important thing is not how near to nature they can be made but to have the color contrast which tells on the dress if it is to be worn upon the lines of the dress.

An entire dress of cloth of silver would have been cold and unadorned without the addition of a brilliantly shaded pink touch just at one side of the square neck.

Black in all the suitable fabrics is made into gowns for evening and with it the full of the popular flower might be all added.

Paris set the style of not wearing gloves with evening gowns and so we have taken it up and the gowns are sleeveless and worn with the arms and hands bare. It is sensible not to say economical. But when gloves are

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Why not make your selections now while stocks are fresh? We will store all purchases till called for. Basement.

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The Greatest Values of the Season

OUR FIRST great Millinery Clearance this season, and the most severe price-cuts will be in effect, but we want you to bear in mind that this is NOT a sale of "job lots," but our regular merchandise bright, new, high-class hats, made for our discriminating trade, and each one is a masterpiece of the designer's art.

Your choice of any Hat in stock, ranging in price from \$15.00 to \$18.00, inclusive, for

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Your choice of any Imported Model Hat in stock, ranging in price up to \$35.00, inclusive, for

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Your choice of any Imported Model Hat in stock, priced up to \$75.00, inclusive, for

\$25



THEIR STYLE, BEAUTY AND LOW PRICE WILL BE A REVELATION TO ALL WHO SEE THEM.

Now is the time to make that Bath Robe for the Christmas Gift

What would a brother, father, friend or sweetheart appreciate more than a nice Bath Robe that you make for him? Besides being serviceable and very appropriate, the work and time spent in making it is a sure proof of the true friendship.

27-inch Bath Robe Flannels, in a variety of attractive patterns and colors. An exceptional value at, per yard, **35c**
63-inch Flannel Bath Robe Materials, in pretty colorings and neat patterns, such as lavender stripes, tan stripes, pink stripes, etc. Splendid value at, per yard, **75c**
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Eiderdown in Good Variety of Colors

Suitable for bath robes, children's coats, carriage robes, women's and children's sacques, slumber shoes, etc.
36-inch single faced Wool Eiderdown, per yard **75c**
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You will not be compelled to choose from just a few models, there are scores of different styles, and each one is a magnificent value. Note the wonderful reductions:

\$16.50 and \$18.50 Dresses for \$10.75
\$20.00 and \$22.50 Dresses for \$12.95
\$25.00 and \$27.50 Dresses for \$15.75
\$30.00, \$35.00 and \$37.50 Dresses for \$21.50
\$40.00, \$45.00 and \$50.00 Dresses for \$29.50
\$60.00 and \$65.00 Dresses for \$39.00



Furniture Specials 'That Are Worth While

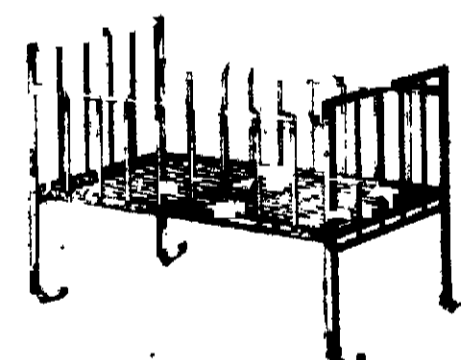
YOU'LL not find a better selection of high-grade Furniture anywhere than right here at Giddings and Kirkwood's. For this week we are offering some extra good specials. You should inspect them. Look over the articles here advertised and come in tomorrow and let us show them to you.

Visit Our Gift Section--4th Floor

We have portioned off a section of our fourth floor for the display of Furniture Novelties, suitable for gifts. It is a great display of practical and appropriate gifts, and among the lot you will find something suitable for any member of the family or for a friend, whether they be male or female.

Make your selection now, and if desired we will store it till you are ready for us to make the delivery.

A Partial List. Smokers' Stands, Easy Chairs and Rockers, Ladies' Desks, Music Cabinets, Davenport, Sewing Tables, Cedar Drawer Chests, Lamps, Mirrors, Dinner Caddies, Candle Sticks, Piano Benches, Clocks, Couches, Tea Tables, Serving Tables, etc.



This Child's Crib, size 20 by 42 inches, best of springs, well made, oxidized finish, regular \$4.50, an excellent value. Special **\$2.35**



This fumed oak smoker's stand, with one drawer, ash tray and match case, selling regular \$3.50, extra good Special for **\$1.65**

This elegant "McDougal" Kitchen Cabinet, made of solid oak, nicoloid extension top, glass jars for spices, tea, sugar and coffee, large bread and cake box. This is the best cabinet on the market; white enamel inside. Our Special for

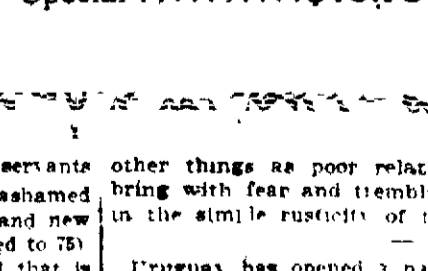
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Sectional Book Cases in all styles and finishes. We are sole agents in Colorado Springs.

Special on all Davenport Beds in fumed finish, upholstered in genuine leather or Spanish fabric. The one shown here is a regular \$32.00 bed. Special **\$19.75**

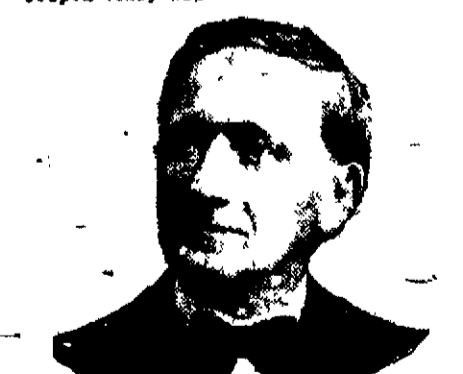


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The above is J. E. Brooks, inventor of the Appliance, who cured himself and who is now giving others the benefit of his experience. If ruptured write him today, at Marshall, Mich.

Illustrated book of Rupture and Hernia, showing my Appliance and giving you price and name of my private clinic, I will send you a trial of my Appliance. It gives relief of pain, restores the hernia to its normal position, and restores the hernia to its normal position.

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worn the are more often white than the greatest discrimination must be used. I have worn them for a long time, but worn without thought that they are apt to spoil the effect of the entire costume. I have not noticed, which I have noticed in the fore part of my let- tice, a small piece of cloth machine hem- med and the ends from splitting. For sale at 114 1/2 E. Pike, Peak Ave. Price 50c

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is now located in Room 104 DeGraff Bldg. and invites the inspection of her elegant new fitting line of Spirella Corsets. Phone 1618W before 10 a m. OFFICE HOURS, 1 TO 5 P. M.

WHAT YOU CAN GIVE YOUR POOR RELATIONS
In the November American magazine, Stephen Leacock, the famous Canadian humorist, writes a story on the life of a poor woman in the city who had been invited by rich relations to the country in order that she might have a change. Mr. Leacock adds that all is the one thing that can be free and safely given to poor relations. This woman was named Sarah, and her arrival at the country place mentioned is described as follows:
She arrived at Hotel Canby with one diminutive trunk, a small

and shabby that even the servants who carried it upstairs were ashamed of it. In it were a pair of brand new tennis shoes (at 90 cents reduced to 75c) and a white dress of the kind that is called almost evening, and such few

other things as poor relations must bring with fear and trembling to the simple rusticity of the country. Uruguay has opened a national school in aviation

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The Greatest Stories Ever Written of a Real Boy and His Escapades

He hesitated a moment, then he offered proofs that she considered him wholly unworthy and ineligible. But when she had done it through the window, her lassitude and vexation greatly along the outline like an escaped ray of moon she fell upon her knees to do her light touch and lifting of her arms toward him evoked sympathy and admiration (the Lord).

He hesitated a moment, then he offered proofs that she considered him wholly unworthy and ineligible. But when she had done it through the window, her lassitude and vexation greatly along the outline like an escaped ray of moon she fell upon her knees to do her light touch and lifting of her arms toward him evoked sympathy and admiration (the Lord).

The incident ended a glow in the heart, handkerchief and smiling countenance floated over through the hall to the front steps of the school while Margotje allowed admiring him to grant her one kiss to his.

In the street where Mr. Spence had gathered headed by Miss Spence and a brass band and a host from a hundred thousand throats shall the very ground as Pentecost swam overhead. Margotje knelt upon the steps and watched adoringly while Prince took the drum under a salute and performing, generous exclamations above the crowd led the band. Then he bowed the march which that disappeared from sight. He went wildly after it a double delight for he had not only the beloved sensation of rocketing safely up and into the blue sky, but also that of standing in the rowd below watching



IT CANNOT BE SAID WITH PRECISION THAT HE WRITING HIS MOVEMENT WAS MORE A SLOW, CONTINUOUS SQUIRM, EFFECTED WITH A GHASTLY ASSUMPTION OF LAGUID INDIFFERENCE.

children over in Dayton the same day and to be closed. Uncle John got so worried that last night he couldn't stand it any longer and poked them out over here though he thinks it was a mistake to travel on Sunday. And Aunt Clara was worried when she got here because they'd forgotten to check her trunk and it will have to be sent by express. Now what in the name of common sense put it into your head that Uncle John had taken to—

With nothing. He turned feebly away and went down stairs. The world seemed so uselessly full sometimes.

Next morning when he had only a more resigned the dreadful burden of education it seemed infinitely duller. He sat staring at an open page of a textbook but it didn't get over his reading not even the King. Not was he in a reverie. Penrod was doing something very unusual and rare something almost never accomplished except by colored people or by a boy in school on a spring day—he was doing really nothing at all. He was merely a state of being.

From the street a sound stole in through the open window and affecting nature began to fill the vacuum. Out of Penrod's side field for the sound was the spring song of a month-old organ coming down the sidewalk. The windows were attentively closed, the keys of the keys of the seated pupils, but the picture of the musician was plain to Penrod painted for him by a quality in the room and walls partaking of the color of the wallpaper and of cats if anyone an exasperating sweetness obtained only by the wallowing wallowing will-wink palm or a hand whose back was long black and shiny.

The music came down the street and passed beneath the window accompanied by the care-free shuffling of a pair of old shoes sufficing syncopations on the cement sidewalk. It passed into the distance, became faint and blurred. Was gone. Emotion stirred in Penrod a great and poignant desire but (perhaps fortunately) no fancy godmother made her appearance. Otherwise Penrod would have gone down the street in a black skin playing the month-old organ and an unprepared colored youth would have found himself enjoying educational advantages for which he had no ambition whatever.

Roused from perfect apathy his eyes fell slowly and feebly to the bridge of reddish hair belonging to Victorine Riordan the little octogenarian girl who sat directly in front of him. He hated the girl, colored plant worst as he hated Victorine herself without knowing why.

Victorine Riordan was tiny and the best kept girl in his way beautiful, but Penrod was very tall and thin. A bunch of green ribbon twisted of the hand and kept it from unfastening and near the ribbon there was a final twist of hair which was just long enough to reach up to Penrod's level. It was there now. Thoughtfully, he took the hair between thumb and forefinger and without disturbing Victorine dipped the end of it and the green ribbon into the ink well of his desk. He brought hair and ribbon dripping purple ink and partially dried them on a blotter though a moment later when Victorine leaned forward the very silk able to add a new plume to her hair to the plaid above.

Half the members of the class passed out to a recitation room the emurpled Victorine among them and Miss Spence started the remaining half through the school of their mathematics. Several boys and girls went out to the blackboard and Penrod stared for the moment followed their variations a little while with his eyes and with his hand then sinking deeper in his seat simply abandoned the effort. His eyes remained open but saw nothing the routine of the arithmetic lesson reached his ears as familiar meaningless sounds but he heard nothing and very soon time he was profoundly occupied. He had drifted away from the painful land of facts and floated now in a sea of fancy which he had just discovered.

The nervous monotony of the schoolroom inspires a sometimes unbearable yearning for something astonishing to happen and as every boy a fundamental desire to do something astonishing himself it was natural that Penrod should discover in fancy the delightful secret of self levitation. He found in this curious series of imaginings that the atmosphere may be navigated as a swimmer under water but with infinitely greater ease and with perfect comfort in breathing. In his mind he extended his arms gracefully at a level with his shoulders, and delicately padded the air with his hands which at once moved him to be drawn up on a position and elevated gently to a position about midway between the floor and the ceiling where he came to an equilibrium and floated. A sensation of the least exquisite because of the screams of his fellow pupils appalled by the miracle. Miss Spence herself was amazed and frightened but no one smiled down carelessly upon her when she commanded him to return to his seat and then she climbed upon a desk to pull him down. He quickly beddled himself a little like a teacher's son just out of her reach. Next he swam through a few slow somersaults to show his mastery of the new art and with the shouting of the hundred scholars ringing in his ears, he came out of the window immediately rising above the housetop while people in the street below him shrieked and trolley cars stopped dead in wonder. With almost no exertion he paddled himself many yards at a stroke to the girls' private school where Marjorie Jones was a pupil. Marjorie Jones had once been a girl and a golden voice and

[illegible][illegible]

and the Liller school fund there occur an entertainment at the Liller cottage on Tuesday, November 24, 8 p. m. Following is the program:

Music—Seventh and eighth grade
Instrumental solo—Nelson Brett
Vocal solo—Mabel Otis
Violin solo—Elizabeth Slaughter
Story—Richard Rody
Vocal solo—Nana Dickey
Instrumental solo—Kenna Street



Recital by Spangenberg Pupils

Violon and piano pupils of Mr.

Mrs. C. F. Spangenberg, 1823 N. Cascade avenue, says a very interesting musical recital on Wednesday evening. Each number was well rendered and showed careful training. Those who performed in this, the first series of recitals which will be given through the winter, were Ruth Platt, Thelma Aron, Lola Mae Gossard, Leverage Haller, Vaukhelma Cain, Grace Cunningham, Mercedes Strickland, Chloe Sawyer, Audra Williams, Jerome Dummer, William Phillips, Raymond Phillips, Clarence Stout, Jack Gossard, Mark Griffin and Carl Olson.

Alpha Kappa Girls Reception.

Girls of Alpha Kappa chapter of Era Literary society of the Color Springs High school gave their own reception to the girls of the freshmen

An excellent program was given

The auditorium, several freshmen assisting. Later refreshments were served in the auditorium from a beautifully decorated in the colors, green and white. The reception finished with a pleasant social hour. The following program was given:

Vocal solo—Margaret Huffer.
Duo dance—Eva Waller, Serenia Intosh.
Piano duet—Maude and Louis Hays.
Song—Mrs. M. M. Thompson.
Eva Saville, Helen Lieberman, Gertrude Cathcart, Irene Sellers, Christine Spangler, Edith Hill, H. Burns, Grace Piper.
Spanish dance—Irene Prior.

Benjamin Klein

Miss Anna Kleib, daughter of
and Mrs. Solomon S. Klein of
city, was married in Denver on Tu-
day to Mr. Robert Benjamin of Col-
umbus, O. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin
now on a wedding trip through-
east, and on their return will live
Colorado springs.

Youngberg-Cookley

Mr. Andrew A. Williams, of the Ethel club, was married, in the home of the bride's mother, and Mrs. E. W. Childs, 127 Kiova street, on Wednesday, November 18. Amid a profusion of blue and white flowers and lights, the ceremony was performed.

Proceeding the Rev. Mr. Spencer.

The bride was given in white and carried a bridal bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley. Mrs. Blom wore a gown of blue crepe de chine and carried pink carnations and clematis. The groom is the son of Anna Youngberg of this city. Mrs. Youngberg left immediately after the wedding for a honeymoon to the east.

Minor-Kazmar.

The marriage of Mr. Charles Minor of Colorado Springs and Freda Kazmar, daughter of Mr. Mrs. W. M. Kazmar of Colorado, was solemnized Wednesday noon at the home of the groom's parents, Mrs. Jonathan Minor, 104 East Tilla street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Henry Irving K. of the United Brethren church. The groom is employed in the Denver Rio Grande freight office, and the bride will reside in this city.

For Dental Clinic.

Music—Seventh and eighth grades
Instrumental solo—Nelson Bretz
Vocal solo—Mabel Otis
Violin solo—Elizabeth Slaughter
Story—Richard Rody
Vocal solo—Nana Dickey
Instrumental solo—Kena Simon

THE Psychology Of THE Brain Drop

George Stallings and Johnny Evers

Won a World's Championship by Using Strategy That Captured Flags for Pat Tebeau

BY BILLIE MURPHY.

Troops of gentle thoughts invest themselves on every hand with chosen words when we come to write of the Boston Braves. It can only be likened to talking to an old friend. State sport is metaphorized; there is no winter and no night; all tragedies and annals vanish.

For the record, shattering performances of that Beantown horde, highest thanks are due George Stallings and Johnny Evers.

Once before in the history of baseball was it proven, that "vex restive" wins ball games. That the way to win pennants is not to quail before the early months that primordial, inspiratory courage will capture honors on diamonds green, as well as in the marts of business.

Oliver Patrick Tebeau, who blazed the paths of baseball in Cleveland and St. Louis, was the first man who used the psychology of the brain drop to win ball games.

It was by getting the brain drop on opponents in the National League and on the American, that Stallings and Evers captured a world's flag.

Baseball is a grand institution. It is the greatest sport the world has ever seen. Its significance is sufficient to overcome the slight and the understanding. Before the great background of the game itself, all individuality sinks into comparative insignificance, and the careers of the players are only so many unimportant cogs in the unyielding machine. Still for all its vastness, that machine is built up on the lives and efforts of a band of men—the players whose graces and successes, errors and disappointments, make up a gathering shadow of light and shade the human side—the heart of the national game. That heart has won a reputation for honesty and cleanliness because of the cleanliness of its opponents.

PLAYERS WHO LOVE BASEBALL, NOT MONEY.

Aside from and independent of all its other points of worth, real or fancied, baseball is a good thing to have in this land as a national pastime. We should be compelled to hunt about for something else with which to ease our superfluous mental energy, were there no baseball and no true American can imagine any other diversion proving half so efficacious in the development of all-round broad-gaugedness. Baseball permits us to get angry if to be wrathful is our desire. It admits of the almighty bursts of enthusiasm when exuberance fills our natures. In spirit it is utterly opposed to commercialism and malleofideism.

That is the reason men like Tebeau, Stallings and Evers will always be dear to the public. They

love to win, not for the money, but for the triumph. They are red-corporated and will fight to the death. Such spirits as Tebeau, Stallings and Evers are the bedrock and the everlasting foundation on which the greatest of games has been built.

Tebeau was the originator of the brain drop. He is the only man in the history of the game to whom Stallings and Evers can be compared. Tebeau was a human engine. He never had to stoke and fire; the throttle was always open; his boiler was always under a full head of steam. When some opponent had a double-nelson, a crotch and a touchhold on Pat, and was pushing both Tebeau's shoulders into the dirt—that was the time when Tebeau just started to fight. And he would keep on fighting like a bull, with one eye goaded out and one leg left to stand on. Tebeau had class. He was gamier than a fighting chicken. His energy amazed one. It was appalling. It was aggressiveness energized to the 10th degree. He owned the "coat" of every manager he ever met and had them all tethered at his home on Goose Hill in St. Louis.

Tebeau was born in that city, December 5, 1864. His first professional engagement was with the Jacksonville, Ill., club in 1885. In

1886 he joined the St. Louis team of the Western League. His exceptional playing at second base and his hard hitting won for him a lucrative position with the Denver club.

PAT TEBAU SIGNS.

WITH CHICAGO'S SOX. Before the season of 1887 was half over, the Grizzlies received many offers for Tebeau's release. The Chicago White Sox offered the biggest sum for the youngster, and he was finally sold to "Pop" Anson, finishing the season in the Windy City at third base, where he filled the shoes of Tommy Burns, one of the greatest third basemen in the history of the game. In 1888, Minneapolis bought Tebeau's release. When that club disbanded during the summer, Tebeau was snapped up by the American Association club of the same city. Tebeau's magnificent record with Minneapolis in 1888 and 1889, led the Cleveland club to buy his release, when that city entered the National League. He played no fewer than 166 championship games in 1889.

When the Brotherhood revolt came, Tebeau joined the Players' League team. He captained and played third base during the season of 1890. When peace was re-

FROM left to right—Geo. Stallings, Johnny Evers and Pat Tebeau.

stored, Tebeau was one of the players claimed by the Cleveland club of the National League. He was made captain and later manager. He remained in the Forest City and went to St. Louis as manager and first baseman when the Robinsons shifted their team to St. Louis.

In 1900, he quit the game voluntarily. He has had many offers to return to manage and head big league clubs. He has always refused. With the sole exception of Bill Lange, Pat Tebeau is the only man who voluntarily quit baseball in the hey-day of his career, who has not tried to "come back."

In baseball and out, Tebeau has always been a man of his word. There you have a precise sketch of the baseball career of the discoverer of the brain drop in baseball. It does not tell you that Tebeau made a winner of the Cleveland club; it does not tell you that his team played for the world's championship emblems in 1892, 1893 and 1894; it does not make

you aware that it was Pat Tebeau who developed Chas. Tebeau, McKim, Burke, McAlister, O'Connor, Zimmer, Capps, Powell, Doolin, Hendrick, Blake, Greer, Sheckelton, Cy Young and Sockalexis—the greatest ball players of his age. Nor is there in all that account, the fact that Pat Tebeau was the leading first baseman of the National League in 1895, 1896 and 1897. But the chief omission in our biographical sketch is the fact that it fails to state that Pat Tebeau was the greatest manager of his time.

These were the days when men were not trained so carefully as they are now, but they "got there just the same."

FIGHTING HIS WAY TO A CHAMPIONSHIP.

In 1892, Tebeau took a team of practically eleven men and fought his way to the championship series. There were not so many sumptuous titles then and the men were not so flabby about their stomachs. The only thing they knew about the all-out fight was that it was a pass-out for victuals and they worked. A broken finger was part of the day's work and not an excuse for an X-ray test. They were out to play ball and they played ball with the fingers and the legs and

the brains they had. And the whole machine of youngsters that year was pushed, prodded and hammered along by the great and aggressive brain that was part of their manager.

Tebeau, like Stallings, was always scornful of petty calculations and scornful of being scorned. Of undaunted boldness and possessed of fortitude that was not to be wearied, he nonplussed all opponents. He would never bend the knees of his knees to policy. He would not jink boots. They used to throw pop bottles at him throughout the entire game. He would not deign to turn his head to satisfy an assailant. Tebeau's machine was entirely new in that year of 1892. Just as Stallings was this season, that Cleveland club did not run round so smoothly as the great Boston club, with Tucker, Nash, Long, Lowe, Duffy, Tommy McCarthy, Mike Kelly, Charles Bennett, John Gangel and Charley Nichols. Still, Tebeau, like Stallings, started the baseball world by getting into the play-off of the championship.

But the Cleveland machine had a terrific drive, a terrific power and an endurance that was marvelous. Tebeau was a superman. Like Stallings and Evers he was after his opponents every minute. Nothing escaped his eye.

Purpose, courage and aspiration win success in baseball as in everything else. The mind that is bent on a purpose and the soul that is always successful, will always attain success. Nothing can prevent it. The man who, like Tebeau and Stallings, is possessed of these three things, will clutch his bat, walk to the plate, dig his spikes in the earth and slam out a hit, right when it is most needed. All elements of success on the ball field lie in the man himself.

Tebeau, Stallings and Evers have flexed in the square deal and that everything comes back to one. That there is a crowd in the universe a power that makes for righteousness and will deny nothing to the man who toils squarely, earnestly and is honest and clean.

The success of the trio proves the lack of their belief beyond doubt. THE STORY OF A MAN WHO KEPT HIS WORD.

The dissemination of baseball is irrefragable. We have heard of men who were lured away from their homes by the charm of the South Pacific with its coral isles and golden sands and palm trees glowing in the tropic sun. They have drifted down to those garish climes and floated about idly as a summer cloud, drifting, drifting, till the

of the number as well as the light of the stars have been made at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, England. The late Franklin Adams succeeded in making a set of 208 photographs covering the entire sky. After counts were made on these pictures, from which the brightness of the self-luminous bodies between practically the 10th and 17th magnitudes could be inferred, it was concluded that they numbered about 25,000,000 stars. From this formula was determined showing the change of number passing from one magnitude to another. With these figures it was reasoned that the aggregate number of stars is not less than 1,000,000,000, and probably approximately 1,600,000,000 the estimated present population of the earth. In making computations it was inferred that there would be as many stars fainter than magnitude twenty-three or twenty-four as there are brighter.

A Star For Everyone.

There was the approximate number of stars visible to the eye, a hundred of three thousand or four thousand, according to the definition of average vision. Has been known by many centuries, the total number of stars in the heavens has been considered countless, if not limitless. The universe is now declared to be finite, yet of a magnitude of dimension and of a population far beyond all earlier conceptions. This assumption is a result of very recent investigations into the motions and distances of the stars.

The latest studies on the subject

chaing, the spell, soft and languorous and delectable has stolen over their senses and robbed them of all power to think away from the dreamy calm of those unearthly islands. But the lure of the diamond is just as strange and fascinating and terrible in its intensity. There is a magnetic power in the game and the man who once falls a complete victim to its spell, has given his heart to the memory, which will never come back to him.

The list of successful players who have left the game in their prime, includes only Evers, Lanks and Tebeau.

That is an exceedingly minute and minor detail compared with the number of men who still continue in the game, long after their days as stars of the diamond have passed away.

The rise of the ladder till their names are blazoned in every rally from the Atlantic to the Pacific and their deeds are more household words and then they pass the meekness of their usefulness.

Most of them have had little to do for a while. But they have left a legacy to the love of the game and they are its slaves for ever. Even when they have driven their way from the league circles, returning they drift along, for from round to round in the ladder, into the dream of it some obscure town in a far corner of the globe, the list in importance of players is long and some of the names are old.

When one considers that the game cannot be won at Pat Tebeau's courage in spurring the game itself when he was at the point of success. It is still a matter of mere wonder—that he has steadfastly refused to return to baseball in any capacity. One cannot pay too high tribute to such a man—this man who said he was through with baseball—and kept his word.

But the ball field's loss has been our gain.

For we know of no one who would rather call friend than Pat Tebeau. He is an undaunted, steadfast stimulant which administered at times of depression, restores one to normal activity and whole-some spirit. When the distance between oneself and one's goal is filled with a disappointing mist that impairs the vision of hope and hurls our spirits into despondency, we know of no one we would rather have around than Pat Tebeau.

He is an encouraging factor for good and sinks his own trouble and travail to make you happy. He seems to feel that giving pleasure to a single heart by a single kind act, is better than a thousand head-bowings in prayer and that there is no satisfaction comparable to that of making one's neighbor happy.

Now, Pat Tebeau, hero of baseball, true man and friend, live longer than I can compare words to tell his years—and may he be ever beloved as he is today.

A Contradictory Circumstance.

Elmer had announced that she would be home to tea, but it was nearly 7:30 o'clock before she arrived.

"When did you get home?" asked her mother.

"Walking," came the terse reply.

"That's mother's stuff," said with a young snicker.

"No one."

"No one, my dear? Are you quite sure?"

"No one," repeated Elmer, as she slowly pulled an endless hatpin from her hat.

"In that case," continued her mother, "will you please explain how it is that you have returned with a walking stick instead of an umbrella?"

MONKEYS ESCAPE ON SHIP AND SCATTER OVER VESSEL IN EFFORTS TO AVOID RECAPTURE

The spectacle of almost 100 chattering monkeys hanging by their tails on top of the cross spars on the masts of steamship Montrose, docked at the Mystic wharf, Charleston, while other monkeys and two orang-outangs were scrambling about the decks and making for the masts, followed by the Chinese coolie crew armed on by the officers of the vessel, created a great deal of excitement to hundreds of on-lookers that gathered.

All this happened when the monkeys on the vessel were being fed by Captain David Reid and the officers of the vessel and escaped from their pens and made a stampede for every pole and mast on the liner. Fed by the orang-outangs, the list of monkeys from Sumatra to China escaped from their cages and were chased by Chinese coolies.

Several passengers from the Bay State cars ran onto the wharf and stationed themselves about the vessel in case that any of the creatures attempted to elude the

coolies and make for the wharf. Every time that a chattering and spitting monkey would be caught by a coolie the crowd, which soon numbered several hundred persons, applauded while the monkey was thrust back into a wired cage.

The stampede of the monkeys simultaneously from different cages scattered in different parts of the large vessel almost gave the appearance of a "put up job," at least so said Captain Reid, when every single monkey was snugly placed back in the cages to feed on bread and water for the next few days as their punishment.

When Captain Reid and his officers, as was their usual practice, went to feed the monkeys who had been corralled in the Far East and brought to the United States to be sold as pets or to hand organ grinders. The Simian monkey was there, as well as some from Singapore, Ceylon and from the interior of China.

The big cage on the deck behind

the captain's room was opened by Captain Reid himself, while the others were opened by the other officers and engineers. The minute that the captain opened the door he was met by an onslaught of monkeys all bent for the masts. He was almost bowled over by the hoards.

He shouted lustily for help to the first officer and engineer, David Treasurer. Instead of help he saw another swarm of the "pets" making kangaroo jumps from the other monkey kennels toward the forward mast. The officers then yelled to him for help. He told them to summon the crew.

Meanwhile, however, the coolie crew were busy rounding up the monkey squadron. Not quite as active in climbing the smooth sides of the tall masts, they were being outdistanced. The monkeys, however, could not go farther than the top of the masts and ten or twelve of the creatures were babbling from the topmost position on every mast

and flag staff on the whole ship. Those that could not reach the masts before the coolies managed to secure perches on top of the cables. One monkey attempted to walk along the lower wire cable, that stretched from the top of the forward mast to that of the stern, but almost toppled over into the hold, just barely catching himself by his tail and swinging there until he reached his cage. He had continued his career until he reached the lower masts, when he picked into captivity by one of the coolies.

Long ladders were secured from the hold and the agile coolies ascended the masts, picking up the monkeys one by one and handing them to the coolies below until they reached the deck when the officers took them and placed them in their cages. The orang-outangs, which have an inviolable habit of biting, were finally secured by hurling a bag over their heads.

It was an hour and a half before the monkey cargo of the liner was

By Special Cable From the International News Service

GENERAL JOFFRE MAN OF THE HOUR IN FRANCE;
CONDUCTS NAPOLEONIC CAMPAIGN, BUT IN A DIFFERENT
WAY, USES AUTO ALONG THE FRONT

His willingness to accept suggestion has fostered the belief that he is an adapter and organizer rather than strategist. He is both. His campaigns show the soldier as well as the engineer and organizer.

It has been de-lated that General
of fire is of the school of Napoleon.
This must be accepted only with the
great reservation that in thing could
be further from the wars of Napoleon
than the great battles of the Marine
and the Army.

His chief reliance is given to the general staff. He has brought together the most military brains in France and concentrated and controlled their efforts. He has examined policies that have of the French army.

It is the more to his credit for his own political opinions are opposed to those of his chief consultants. A Republican and Elie Wilson he is surrounded by men who are Catholic and disposed to excel in the present condition. But it makes no difference to his appreciation of them.

His chief reliance is given to

For it is Pan and De Castellan, father of whom belongs to his school mates, and when he arrived, a written Paris recommendation to the general he soon showed that both meant nothing to him, his advent as commander in fact was followed by the departure of the partisans and soldiers, who should never have been drawn from their natural homes.

German Officer Describes French Charges as Veritable Inferno

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1. The first step is to identify the main topic of the document. This is often found in the title or the first few paragraphs.

2. The second step is to identify the key points or arguments made by the author. These are often found in the body paragraphs.

3. The third step is to identify the evidence used to support the key points. This can include statistics, quotes, and examples.

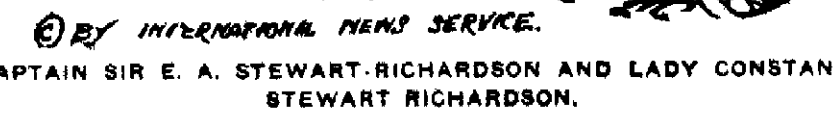
4. The fourth step is to identify the conclusion or final point made by the author. This is often found in the final paragraph.

5. The fifth step is to identify any other important information, such as the author's name, the date, and the source of the document.

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HAARLEM, Nov. 21. Swiss sympathies for Belgium are to become more and more warm. The Councils of Geneva have just addressed to the government and people of Belgium their hopes and profound admiration for the heroic bravery with which they are defending the national territory. The Swiss people are especially fond to see the hope that Belgium may attain her independence.

HEAVY SEA. Swiss sympathies for Belgium are growing more and more warm. The bulletins of Geneva have just addressed to the government and people of Belgium their respect and profound admiration for the heroic bravery with which they are defending the national territory. There is a deep conviction in France that the hope that Belgium may



Unable to Make Good in the Aviation Corps, but Proves Good Cossack

When the war broke out in 1914, an aviation company was a volunteer. Though absolutely without knowledge of flying machines, he eagerly set to work. He had been ordered to organize an engine. Not knowing how this should be done and not having any help, anybody else who knew, Miller at his own risk began to put the oil into the radiator. The machine would not work for the time being, and the guilty man was put into the guardhouse and then set to work in the chancellery. Chemical Reinhold Kampff by chance saw him there and suggested that it would be better for him to serve in the trenches than to be writing documents.

Miller's first fighting destination was near Kamenberg. With 28 Cossacks he was sent on patrol duty. Riding along the road they heard the sound of a motor car and guessed that this was a German armored machine.

At Soudan he with 50 other Cossacks carried out a reconnaissance. He observed a party of disarmed Russians being conveyed by 10 German soldiers. With a yell the Cossacks dashed forward, wounded many of the Germans and took the rest prisoner. On the way back they fell in with a army transport, which they also seized and General Reinikamp sent Miller with a report to the commander-in-chief. The young Cossack was most kindly received; he was quartered at the private quarters of the plucky soldiers of the transport and the liberation of the Russian prisoners.

He recalled the first truth in safety and gave his message. The next story of his captivity was a dangerous one for he had to pass over an open space of 300 yards swept by the enemy's fire. He went down on his hands and knees and crawled only lifting his head in order to see his way. Within a few yards of the trenches a bullet struck him in the thigh. He sheltered behind a tree, hastily dressed the wound, and crawled back to the trench where he handed his message to the commander. This officer pressed him to accompany and let another complete his mission but Granger refused.

I have given my word, he said

far advanced in the zone of fire (Granger began his terrible journey). At every few yards he was compelled to stop as fire was the suffering caused by his wound. Bullets whistled around him and one pierced his cap. He was within 20 yards of safety when a shell burst in front of him and fragments struck him inflicting a terrible wound. He lost consciousness a moment, but he had been seen from the trenches. Two ambulance men ran out, placed him on a stretcher and carried him to

Military Comparisons

The Stampy of Linn has published an exceedingly interesting article in which its war correspondent, Signor Sgarbiotti, compares the German and the allied armies from the point of view of military organization, equipment and morale. Signor Sgarbiotti has had exceptional opportunities of collecting data for such a comparison as he has seen all three armies in French, English and German in the field. After spending several weeks with the allied armies he once again captured so far as the front that is west of the Rhine, the attitude of



**GUNS EASILY OPERATED AT
ANY ANGLE**

PARIS New Zealand Remarque was
is doing more than hold hands. It is
var. And also, it shows a good
child's death on line. And on
for you, the German line, and

[illegible]

—Trainloads of Wounded

The big trucks were lined up on the line with our boys like ticks on a coat of iron trainloads of wounded with a middle girl in pinkies. The line up the line of ambulances are running slowly back. The bullets of machine guns begin to rattle on our armor coat like dogs on a hot seat the guns in their noses and the we are taking a view

Now and again there is a shot fired from the machine-gun that roars through the lines. The stormy petrels of the sea are in their dauntless charge. The first of the brave, they have been known to rush in ahead alone up a whole battalion of Germans and sweep them from wood or ambushade. So only once has a single cat sweep past in front of a large body of our battalions and saved them by furious pounce and deadly fire from being cut off and destroyed by a larger German force in ambush. Still we learn to distrust it. But the machine-gun is master of the war.

Precedes Bayonet Charge
The Germans are over on a line of
crisscrossing lines of our allies' trenches.
Steadily we creep on. The noise and
hum of explosion is incessant. We
minuted no time to distinguish
twice the death falling round us
in the dark we dispatch. Pursued
we have turned the scale. The Ger-
mans dip into eight out of the ten
lost to the bank. Scattered and
smashed by pursuing hail of our

Ten minutes, half an hour, if a day, and counter fire from either tank cut comes a deafening thunder. The bunker is blown up—becomes a ruin, a pile of rubble of dynamite. Who can say. Vapor smoke and fragments tear the small sky and produce an instant interruption and startling silence in the long monotony of the firing sound. Then it begins again.

In Broken French He Tells of Reaching Superior. Wants to Kill

BORDEAUX Nov. 21.—He is a black Turco—convalescent from an about-slight wound aillet through the right hand and the day after tomorrow will leave again for the front has the bullet in his pocket and shows it around, but refuses to sell it at a price. He has two afterwards find not a penny in his pocket but he will sell the bullet. He starts telling a story and begins crying like a babe. Not about his wound. Let me translate his story from his negro French into some English equivalent.

Me only 13 Germans kapout
back on then 50 Germans. But no
captain. Was captain's orderly. Or
tain he very great man. Wanted
of captain. And he did fog me.
Ied great fine charge me follow
him close. Bayonet charge. I
had time run through 13 Germans a
in head. Then goud captain he buy
about 12 kilometers into wood Iad he
down watch over him. Watch
there two days. Then Germans go
and safe to carry him out of wood
ambulance. But poor great captain
died of wound. Next time will kill
Germans to avenge him.
And the great black tribe cried he
a baby.
After that we discovered my
dent, that the great black tribe

of a Turco actually was hungry and had not a sou to buy a meal with. He would not think of selling his German built, but the cap was passed around and came back with francs enough to keep the Turco in plenty for the next 48 hours when he will leave for the front again to bayonet 50 Germans.

DON'T TRY TO SAVE YOURSELF

In the December Woman's Home Companion Juliet Wilbur Tompkins visiting the first chapter of her new serial *The Revolving Door* with illustrations by James Montgomery Flagg said:

You don't do anything well if you're trying to save something. If you are saving your hands you don't do good housework. If you are saving your clothes you don't have a good time. If you're saving yourself you don't put things through. You have to dedicate yourself—whole.

St. Johns county, Florida has voted a bond issue of \$650,000 for improvements to its highways and the money is being used for the rest of the year.

1

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WISCONSIN'S INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION PAYS \$400,000 TO INJURED MEN IN TWENTY-EIGHT MONTHS

The first of these is the fact that the two main groups of the population are the two main groups of the population. The first of these is the fact that the two main groups of the population are the two main groups of the population. The first of these is the fact that the two main groups of the population are the two main groups of the population.

AMERICAN GENIUS.

THE VILLIAN OF THIS WAR!

**American Inventors
Have Supplied Sub-
marine, Repeating
and Self-Loading Gun,
Aeroplane, Torpedo,
Turreted Warship,
Smokeless Powder
and
Maxim
Silencer.**

Had it not been for American inventors could the greatest of machine wars ever have been started? Had not the military leaders believed they had the best rapid fire, reloading guns, and the finest aerial and submarine craft going, would they have risked all to engage in the present conflict?

Had it not been for Yankee genius it is possible there would have been no war. We hear much about French aeroplanes, German submarines, the superb Russian and Prussian cavalry equipment, the wonderful repeating and reloading guns, which keep the abutment of projectiles, but these are not originally European inventions. For the most part the great machines of destruction are of American origin.

While admitting that dynamite was the invention of an Englishman, and that the wireless telegraph, which is directing troop movements was the invention of an Italian, and while admitting many of the wonderful war equipments have been developed by Europeans, yet we must consider that American genius was the starting of most of these things.

One of these inventors in particular, a kindly New Englander, is responsible for many of the deadly things of the day. He was visited at his home at Maxim Park, London, N. J., the other day, where no one would have suspected he would have invented anything to kill people with.

Yet this man was the inventor of smokeless powder, enabling men to shoot at other men without revealing their place of concealment. He invented Maximite, a powerful explosive, which perforated armor plate, and was used in the destruction of the forts at Vicksburg and Meigs. He invented a powder for driving torpedoes. He invented a torpedo ram, which will sink a ship without exploding and killing the passengers. He also invented a condensed food for use of soldiers on the march.

Another living American is Orville Wright, who with his brother, Wilbur, invented the aeroplane. The aeroplane is one of the greatest deciding factors in this war.

If a Boston carpenter had not become interested in perfecting a pocket whereby a rifle could be fired several times without reloading, today's repeating rifle, the very basis of all military operations, might never have been devised.

The repeating rifle, invented by Oliver F. Winchester, had its origin

in the Civil War. Winchester became interested in a device of a Massachusetts gunner, known as the "volcano," which would fire several successive cartridges.

Winchester took over the patents, made practical by means of one improvement after another, and founded the "Volcano Repeating Arms Company."

His success was tremendous and soon the famous gun was just "Winchester."

Eight years later, Mr. a bright young machinist named Hiram Maxim, a brother of Hudson, had, as a boy, won fame by inventing a gas machine, and an incandescent light. He undertook to fire his father's muzzle-loading musket. The result knocked him down.

The incident stayed in his memory. When he grew to manhood he decided that the "kick" of a gun wasted a lot of power that might better be utilized in loading to the efficiency of the shot.

Working alone this time, he made the first Maxim gun in 1882, a gun which fired 750 shots a minute. The power of previous weapons was

The Maxim-Nordenflicht Company was formed, and the rest of the story is well known.

electric-impulse gear for large guns, since used everywhere, and in 1880 made strides in bringing the old-time "tiring machine" nearer practicality. His patent smokeless gunpowder practically revolutionized warfare.

The rapid-fire gun, from howitzer to machine gun, in all its dozen varieties, was born more than fifty years ago, when Dr. Richard Jordan Gatling, who had already a score of useful inventions to his credit before he ever turned his mind to war appliances, saw, soon after the opening of the Civil War, a regiment of half-starved soldiers marching. Their heavy guns seemed to load them down.

"I'll invent a gun which will do their work for them," declared Dr. Gatling, and he did.

He wanted to make the soldiers' work lighter. He did, but also made it more dangerous. He wanted a machine that would do the work of a hundred men. And within a few months the first "Gatling" gun was ready for use.

It was used late in 1861 and proved it could fire 550 shots a minute. A fire destroyed Gatling's models and plans, and he had to begin all over again.

He improved his efficiency to

UPPER LEFT A submarine invented in America. **Upper right** A gun mounted in a turret, the invention of a Northerner in the Civil War. **Center** English and German aeroplanes in battle, inventions of the Wright brothers. **Lower right** Showing monitor turrets on a battleship. **Right center** The Wright brothers, Orville on the left. **Lower left** Hudson Maxim.

1,200 shots a minute, but the United States Government said it was impracticable.

However, Gen. R. E. Butler did not agree with the army experts. At his own expense he purchased a dozen of Dr. Gatling's "guns." Their tremendous success caused the government to adopt the new invention post haste, and all other countries followed suit.

GUN PROVES SUCCESS IN MEXICAN WAR.

He sailed to Calcutta, where a boy and while away his time thinking about a small rifle that would fire several shots quickly. For the next ten years he continued to think about it. Suddenly the whole thing came to him. He told Uncle Sam about it—the government laughed.

But when Zachary Taylor bought 4,000 of the new-fangled weapons for his cavalry everyone began to take notice.

Erission, with his ironed, really gave the world the armored battleship and he invented also the screw propeller. He got the first patent on it. And when it comes right down to it, Fulton first made a ship go by steam.

One day in 1875 Benjamin Hotchkiss of Watertown, Conn., who had

invented the famous shells which burst his name, was riding in a railroad train when an idea for a new type of gun flashed into his brain.

In fifteen minutes he had sketched on the margin of a newspaper the complete plan of the Hotchkiss magazine rifle, an arm that the United States and England and France at once adopted.

Perhaps the man to whom the European War owes most is the Hartford pistol king, Samuel Colt, now dead for some years.

AMERICA TAUGHT EUROPE HOW TO USE CAVALRY.

Americans taught Europe how to use cavalry.

The cavalry lessons of the first part of the Civil War belong to Confederate history. The Southern recruits were excellent horsemen and riflemen when the war began. All they needed was a little primary

military drill to make them efficient. It was two years before the North could train men to equal them. Each Confederate cavalryman furnished his own horse, relieving the army organization of considerable worry and labor.

Previous to 1861 cavalry had been used principally to charge, waver, or disorganized infantry and pursue a defeated enemy. The Confederates, under such able leaders as Stuart, Morgan, Forrest, Wharton, Wheeler and later the Lee's, developed the cavalry raid as a feature of the military campaign.

Stuart had contended that a compact body of cavalry could operate on the flanks and rear of an opposing force at will, so long as the enemy did not have an equally efficient mounted arm. His picturesque parade around McClellan's camp on the Chickahominy in 1862 com-

pletely substantiated his stand. He broke the Union line of communications by land and brought invaluable information to General Lee. Thereafter, all through the war, the Confederate leaders sent their independent cavalry on raids to divert the Union attention from the main army.

Stuart used his 12,000 cavalry under Wheeler in a masterly manner in December, 1862. Forrest, with 3,000, raided into Union territory. Wheeler, with the remainder, operated near the Confederate lines. Smaller raids were being made frequently. Stuart's riders particularly dashing up and down Virginia in haughty disregard of any Union forces.

In 1863 the Union Cavalry began to be the equal of the Confederate troopers, both in number and training. The operations that year brought on several cavalry fights. At Beverly Ford, June 7, Stuart and Pleasanton, with 18,000 troops, matched sabers for an entire day. Pleasanton fell back on the Army of the Potomac, which he was screening while it prepared to check Lee's invasion, then headed for Pennsylvania. Stuart's fondness for raiding aided somewhat in Lee's defeat at Gettysburg. He left his chief on a raid and in his absence the Union cavalry under Buford discovered the Confederate advance at Gettysburg. Before Stuart could return the entire Union Army was in battle front. A feature of the battle at Gettysburg was a sanguine encounter between Stuart's troopers and those of Pleasanton on the Union right. Stuart's plan of raiding the Union communications was defeated.

Pleasanton effectively masked the Army of the Potomac in the Gettysburg campaign, and in the following year Lee found it impossible to locate the Union strength because of the clouds of mounted men. Grant kept on both his flanks. Sheridan is given credit for suggesting that cavalry tactics.

Union cavalry leaders in the East laughed when Sheridan, an infantry commander, was given command of their corps. Their laughs soon stilled, however, for Sheridan proved himself one of the greatest of cavalry leaders.

He trained his men to fight as infantry and march as cavalry. He made the carbine and revolver the important weapons. The saber almost went out of use. It was still retained as an arm, however, and saw some service. Rush, Pennsylvania Lancers, however, discarded their lances at this time.

Sheridan's troopers frequently upset the Confederate campaign plans. They would dismount and spread out into a strong skirmish line. Their steady fire would convince an enemy that it was opposing infantry. Consequently extensive battle preparations were started. Sheridan did as much damage as possible, then mounted his men and escaped. Early and Longstreet found they could not skip up and down the Shenandoah Valley, as Jackson had in the years before.

Honest Burglar Tools.

"Your honor," said the prisoner, "I am not a burglar. These limbers and explosives found in my bag were not meant for dishonest purposes."

"Then why did you carry them with you?" asked the interested judge.

"I travel daily between my home in Spaworth and the city," replied the prisoner, "and I use them to open the car windows."

When the car was discharged.

Talent Money.

Mother: "What do you think you will make out of my daughter's talent?"

Professor (absent-mindedly): "About half a guinea a lesson, if the piano holds out."

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING OF FARM PRODUCE CAN BE PARTICIPATED IN BY CHILDREN, SAYS AMHERST EXPERT

That the school children of Massachusetts can give valuable aid in the co-operative marketing of good fresh eggs and thus help in developing the poultry industry of the state is the belief of H. Hay Flanders of the Amherst University extensive service.

From New Zealand, where he has lived until within three years, he has brought a great many ideas about reducing the cost of living which he means to promote here.

He is forming an "egg circle" at Amherst. "The idea," he says, "is that instead of farmers wasting their time coming to town to sell a few dozen eggs, they are to combine and elect one of their number, who will go from door to door collecting what eggs there are, in return for a small percentage, say 1 to 2 cents a dozen. Every such egg will be stamped with the date and a mark representing the farmer's name.

"The collector will then grade, candle and pack these eggs and sell them under a label. This will guarantee to the buyer that every egg is good, that there will be no loss from damaged goods. The buyer will hence be willing to give a premium of perhaps 5 cents a dozen for the product; he can well afford to.

This plan not only raises the quality of the eggs put on the market, but will forward the egg industry in districts where enthusiasm

runs low, because there's many an egg that is practically wasted for lack of a market. With such a marketing arrangement farmers will find it pays to go in for more poultry. And we find from a study of other countries that the renewed interest will tend to specialize the breed of hens.

"There is no difference between the white and the brown egg. New Yorkers generally preferring the white and Bostonians the brown, but

the fact the bird is fed greatly affects the nutritive value of the egg.

"Now the school children can often bring one, two or three eggs to school from farms where there are only so many to spare each day, and it should be easy to find some bright girl or boy who, for the consideration of 1 to 2 cents per dozen would candle and pack these eggs and take them to the parcel post. People are anxious to get dated eggs and there is a good little trade

springing up through the agency of the parcel post.

"There are little villages away down the Cape where the children can market the eggs in that way, and it is our belief that thus encouraged to keep hens, they will look after the chicks better and in time build up an industry in which women and girls can succeed. Then, too, such a little co-operative association is valuable as an opening wedge for further co-operation. In

time they may grow into a co-operative buying and selling and banking organizations as we have working so successfully in New Zealand."

Public Horseshoeing School.

Belgium maintains at the public expense a horseshoeing school, at which students from all over the country receive one lesson each week for two years.

The Gazette is the HOME paper of the Pikes Peak region because it is all that a newspaper should be: clean, newsworthy, and up-to-date.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

THE WEATHER
WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—Forecast:
Colorado—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

NO. 11,087—THIRD YEAR

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1914

PRICE FIVE CENTS

STATE MILITIA U. S. TROOPS TAKE CHARGE COAL STRIKE LEAVE VERA CRUZ TODAY

Governor Ammons Urged to
Take Firm Stand and
Assert Rights

EVERY MAN A MILITIAMAN
NEITHER SIDE RECOGNIZED

Legislative Committee Submits
Report on Situation in
Mining Districts

Mexico City Is Quiet, With
General Blanco in Full
Control of Affairs

DENVER, Nov. 22.—(Special) It is reported that the federal troops in the coal mining districts which have been occupied by federal troops for nearly seven months. This is the opinion of the legislative committee appointed at the extra session of the general assembly in May to act in an advisory capacity to Gov. F. M. Ammons, expressed in its report to the governor today.

The report was submitted in response to a request from the governor for advice on what should be done upon the withdrawal of the federal troops.

During the 11 months since the coal miners strike was called, the committee declares, the governor of this state in this Union since the Civil war has been confronted with as serious problems as those you have faced. It recalls that at the time President Wilson sent federal troops to the mining districts he made it clear that they should remain until such time as the state could properly reassert its authority and continue to enforce its laws.

Urges Drastic Action.
We believe that the state is now in that position and we agree with you that you cannot in fairness to the president plead longer for federal aid, much as the same might be desired. You should therefore prepare to accept the responsibility of again being a state.

After urging the governor at once to advise the people of the state that the federal troops are to be withdrawn in a very short time, the report suggests that he issue a proclamation equanimity every person in the state to obey the law and refrain from all incendiary utterances.

In suggesting the subject matter of the proposed proclamation, the report directs attention to that section of the state constitution which provides that members of the state militia shall consist of all able-bodied males between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except those exempted by state or federal laws.

Every Man Militiaman.
Make it your report that each able-bodied man between the ages of 18 and 45 is in fact a member of the militia and that if he is exempted from it he will be called into service.

It is further suggested that the governor make it clear that the state troops must be respected if it again becomes necessary to use them. That the other prohibition, threats and importations of force and subversion of the state is prohibited and that the state will assume the responsibility which is about to be placed on it.

In conclusion, the report says: "No citizen whatever may be his private views as to the final position adopted should use of justify opposition by force."

Our state has already suffered much in 1914. A heavy financial burden has been inflicted on all the citizens. There should be no recurrence of this. All citizens, labor and capital, all organizations and combinations of men, the public press should unite in a determination to secure for our state industrial peace.

The report is signed by S. J. Harris, George S. Harris, J. J. Harris, Chester S. Harris, J. J. Harris, and W. J. Harris. It is the members of the legislative committee.

GREAT STRATEGISTS OF EUROPEAN WAR



General Bonaparte, Frederick the Great, Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Hannibal, and Napoleon III.

GERMANY OPTIMISTIC OVER THE SITUATION IN POLAND

Two Russian Battalions Surrender to the
Austro-Germans Near Czenstochowa;
Austrians Assume Offensive

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—(By wireless) Optimism prevails in Berlin regarding the situation in Russia. All reports published here indicate that the fighting now in progress is going satisfactorily for Germany and Austria-Hungary.

According to the Austrian official report, the Austrians are making a strong attack along the whole line. Two Russian battalions are reported to have surrendered near Czenstochowa. The Austrians also are reported to have assumed the offensive on the Krakow front.

The German official report states that the fighting is going very well. The German troops are reported to have captured a large number of Russian prisoners and a great deal of booty.

The Turkish general staff in Constantinople is reported to have received a report that the Russian troops are in a very bad position. The Turkish troops are reported to have captured a large number of Russian prisoners and a great deal of booty.

The British general staff in London is reported to have received a report that the Russian troops are in a very bad position. The British troops are reported to have captured a large number of Russian prisoners and a great deal of booty.

The French general staff in Paris is reported to have received a report that the Russian troops are in a very bad position. The French troops are reported to have captured a large number of Russian prisoners and a great deal of booty.

The Italian general staff in Rome is reported to have received a report that the Russian troops are in a very bad position. The Italian troops are reported to have captured a large number of Russian prisoners and a great deal of booty.

The Japanese general staff in Tokyo is reported to have received a report that the Russian troops are in a very bad position. The Japanese troops are reported to have captured a large number of Russian prisoners and a great deal of booty.

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VEIL OF SECRECY SPREAD OVER OPERATION IN EAST; GREAT BATTLE IS RAGING

Russians Being Hard Pressed by
Austro-German Forces in
Poland and Galicia

Fighting in East Prussia Dies Down and Campaign in Flanders Now Overshadowed by Events in Eastern Theater of War; German Fleet Reported to Be Preparing for North Sea Battle

LONDON, Nov. 23.—(Monday)—The greatest activity of the war nations still appears to be centered along the front in Russian Poland between the Vistula and Wartha rivers, where the Germans are endeavoring to press back the Russians to Warsaw. What the exact situation there is, however, has not been divulged. Both Berlin and Petrograd admit that violent fighting continues. Berlin says there is no change in the situation, while Petrograd declares that the Russians have obtained "some partial successes."

In the contests farther south in Poland and in Galicia, a similar state of affairs exists so far as knowledge of the trend of events is concerned. Vienna declares the Austro-Hungarian troops have captured 15,000 prisoners in lower Poland and that an important battle is proceeding near Donajew, Galicia, and in the Carpathians.

TWO RUSSIAN BATTALIONS
SAID TO HAVE SURRENDERED

It is claimed also that two Russian battalions, surrendered, north of Czenstochowa, and that the Austrians have assumed the offensive on the Krakow front. Petrograd says that on the front of Czenstochowa, the Russians are holding out bravely, but that in Galicia the Austrians have captured a large number of Russian prisoners and a great deal of booty.

In the west there has been some quiet, but the situation is still very serious. The German fleet is reported to be preparing for a battle in the North Sea.

The British fleet is reported to be preparing for a battle in the North Sea. The French fleet is reported to be preparing for a battle in the North Sea.

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Modern Warfare Includes Bath, Shave and Hair Cut, New Clothes; Result Is Better Fighting Men

Everything Possible Done to Minimize Hardships in Trenches;
Report From Front Says Farm Houses Are Filled
With Scores of Dead Germans

LONDON, Nov. 22.—(Special) The British official statement on the situation in the trenches is a very optimistic one. It states that the British troops are in a very good position and that they are well supplied with food and ammunition. It also states that the German troops are in a very bad position and that they are suffering from lack of food and ammunition.

NEW-YORK TENEMENT FIRE CAUSED BY BLACKHANDERS

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22.—(Special) A fire in a tenement house in New-York City today caused by blackhanders. The fire started in a room on the second floor and spread rapidly to the other rooms. The firemen arrived in time to save the building, but the fire caused a great deal of damage to the interior.

Japan Is Ready to Send 500,000 Men to Europe

TOKYO, Nov. 22.—(Special) Japan is ready to send 500,000 men to Europe to fight in the war. The Japanese government has announced that it is willing to send as many troops as the Allies request.

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THE VILLIAN OF THIS WAR!

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Working along this line, he made the first Maxim gun in 1882, a gun which fired 750 shots a minute "by the power of previous wasted force."

The Maxim-Nordenfalk Company was formed, and the rattling purr of its guns sounded around the world. Next year Maxim patented an

electric-acting gear for large guns, one used everywhere, and in 1889 made strides in bringing the old-time "turret machine" nearer practicality. His patent smokeless gun-powder peacefully revolutionized warfare.

The rapid-fire gun, from howitzer to machine-gun, in all its dozen varieties, was born more than fifty years ago, when Dr. Richard Jordan Gatling, who had already a score of useful inventions to his credit before he ever turned his mind to war appliances, saw, soon after the opening of the Civil War, a regiment of half-starved soldiers marching. Their heavy guns seemed to load them down.

"I'll invent a gun which will do their work for them," declared Dr. Gatling, and he did.

He wanted to make the soldiers' work lighter. He did, but also made it more dangerous. He wanted a machine that would do the work of a hundred men. And within a few months the first "Gatling" gun was ready for use.

It was tested in 1861 and proved it could fire 250 shots a minute. A few destroyed Gatling's models and plans, and he had to begin all over again.

He improved its efficiency to

1,200 shots a minute, but the United States Government said it was impracticable.

However, Gen. B. F. Butler did not agree with the army experts. At his own expense he purchased a dozen of Dr. Gatling's guns. Their tremendous success caused the government to adopt the new invention post haste, and all other countries followed suit.

GUN PROVES SUCCESS IN MEXICAN WAR.

He sailed to Calcutta, with a boy and whistled away his time thinking about a small rule that would fire several shots quickly. For the next ten years he continued to think about it. Suddenly the whole thing came to him. He told Uncle Sam about it—the government laughed.

But when Zachary Taylor bought 1,000 of the new-fangled weapons for his cavalry everyone began to take notice.

Erissom, with his ironical, really gave the world the armored battleship and he invented also the screw propeller. He got the first patent on it. And when it comes right down to it, Fulton first made a ship go by steam.

One day in 1875 Benjamin Hotchkiss of Watertown, Conn., who had

invented the famous shells which bore his name, was riding in a railroad train when an idea for a new type of gun flashed into his brain. Fifteen minutes he had sketched on the margin of a newspaper the complete plan of the Hotchkiss machine rifle, an arm that the United States and England and France at once adopted.

Perhaps the man to whom the European War owes most is the Hartford pistol king, Samuel Colt, now dead for some years.

AMERICA TAUGHT EUROPE HOW TO USE CAVALRY.

Americans taught Europe how to use cavalry.

The cavalry lessons of the first part of the Civil War belong to Confederate history. The Southern recruits were excellent horsemen and riflemen when the war began. All they needed was a little primary

military drill to make them efficient. It was two years before the North could train men to equal them. Each Confederate cavalryman furnished his own horse, relieving the army organization of considerable worry and labor.

Previous to 1861 cavalry had been used principally to charge wavering or disorganized infantry and pursue a defeated enemy. The Confederates, under such able leaders as Stuart, Morgan, Forrest, Wharton, Wheeler and later the two Lees, developed the cavalry raid as a feature of the military campaign.

Stuart had contended that a compact body of cavalry could operate on the flanks and rear of an opposing force at will, so long as the enemy did not have an equally efficient mounted arm. His picturesque parade ground McClellan's camp on the Chickahominy in 1862 com-

pletely substantiated his stand. He broke the Union line of communications by land and brought invaluable information to General Lee. Thereafter, all through the war, the Confederate leaders sent their independent cavalry on raids to divert the Union attention from the main army.

Brazz used his 12,000 cavalry under Wheeler in a masterly manner in December, 1862. Forrest, with 3,000, raided into Union territory. Wheeler, with the remainder, operated near the Confederate lines. Smaller raids were being made frequently. Stuart's riders particularly dashing up and down Virginia in haughty disregard of any Union forces.

In 1863 the Union Cavalry began to be the equal of the Confederate troopers, both in number and training. The operations that year brought on several cavalry fights. At Beverly Ford, June 7, Stuart and Pleasanton, with 18,000 troops, matched sabers for an entire day. Pleasanton fell back on the Arm of the Potomac, which he was screening while it prepared to check Lee's invasion, then headed for Pennsylvania. Stuart's fondness for raiding aided somewhat in Lee's defeat at Gettysburg. He left his chief on a raid and in his absence, the Union cavalry under Buford discovered the Confederate advance at Gettysburg. Before Stuart could return the entire Union Army was in battle front. A feature of the battle at Gettysburg was a sanguine encounter between Stuart's troopers and those of Pleasanton on the Union right. Stuart's plan of raiding the Union communications was defeated.

Pleasanton effectively masked the Army of the Potomac in the Gettysburg campaign, and in the following year Lee found it impossible to locate the Union strength because of the clouds of mounted men. Grant kept on both his flanks. Sheridan is given credit for suggesting that cavalry tactics.

Union cavalry leaders in the East looked upon Sheridan, an infantry commander, was given command of their corps. Their laughs soon stilled, however, for Sheridan proved himself one of the greatest of cavalry leaders.

He trained his men to fight as infantry and march as cavalry. He made the carbine and revolver the important weapons. The saber almost went out of use. It was still retained as an arm, however, and saw some service. Rush Pennsylvania Tancers, however, discarded their lances at this time.

Sheridan's troopers frequently upset the Confederate campaign plans. They would dismount and spread out into a strong skirmish line. Their steady fire would convince an enemy that it was opposing infantry. Consequently extensive battle preparations were started. Sheridan did as much damage as possible, then mounted his men and escaped. Early and Longstreet found they could not skip up and down the Shenandoah Valley, as Jackson had in the years before.

Honest Burglar Tools.

"You're honest," said the prisoner. "I am not a burglar. These fineries and explosives found in my bag were not meant for dishonest purposes."

"Then why did you carry them with you?" asked the interested Judge.

"I travel daily between my home in Swarthmore and the city," replied the prisoner, "and I use them to open the car windows."

Whereupon he was discharged.

Talent Money.

Mother: "What do you think you will make out of my daughter's talent?"

Professor (absent-mindedly): "About half a guinea a lesson, if the piano holds out."

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING OF FARM PRODUCE CAN BE PARTICIPATED IN BY CHILDREN, SAYS AMHERST EXPERT

That the school children of Massachusetts can give valuable aid in the co-operative marketing of good, fresh eggs and thus help in developing the poultry industry of the State is the belief of R. Hay Ferguson of the Amherst University extensive service.

From New Zealand, where he has lived until within three years, he has brought a great many ideas about reducing the cost of living which he means to promote here.

He is forming an "egg circle" at Hardwick. "The idea," he says, "is that, instead of farmers wasting their time coming to town to sell a few dozen eggs, they are to combine and elect one of their number, who will go from door to door collecting what eggs there are, in return for a small percentage, say 1 to 2 cents a dozen. Every such egg will be stamped with the date and a mark representing the farmer's name.

The collector will then grade, count and pack these eggs and sell them under a label. This will guarantee to the buyer that every egg is good, that there will be no loss from damaged goods. The buyer will hence be willing to give a premium of perhaps 5 cents a dozen for the product; he can well afford to.

This plan not only raises the quality of the eggs put on the market, but will forward the egg industry in districts where enthusiasm

runs low, because there is many an egg that is practically wasted for lack of a market. With such a marketing arrangement, farmers will find it pays to go in for more poultry. And we find from a study of other countries that the renewed interest will lead to specialize the breed of hens.

There is no difference between the white and the brown egg. New Yorkers generally preferring the white and Bostonians the brown, but

the way the bird is fed greatly affects the nutritive value of the egg.

Now the school children can often bring one, two or three eggs to school from farms where there are only so many to spare each day, and it should be easy to find some bright girl or boy who, for the consideration of 1 to 2 cents per dozen would candle and pack these eggs and take them to the parcel post. People are anxious to get dated eggs and there is a good little trade

springing up through the agency of the parcel post.

There are little villages away down the Cape where the children can market the eggs in that way, and it is our belief that this encouraged to keep hens, they will look after the chicks better and in time build up an industry in which women and girls can succeed. Then, too, such a little co-operative association are valuable as an opening wedge for further co-operation. In

ing they may grow into the teaching co-operative buying and selling and building and banking organizations as we have working so successfully in New Zealand.

Public Horseshoeing School.

Belgium maintains at the public expense a horseshoeing school, at which students from all over the country receive one lesson each week for two years.